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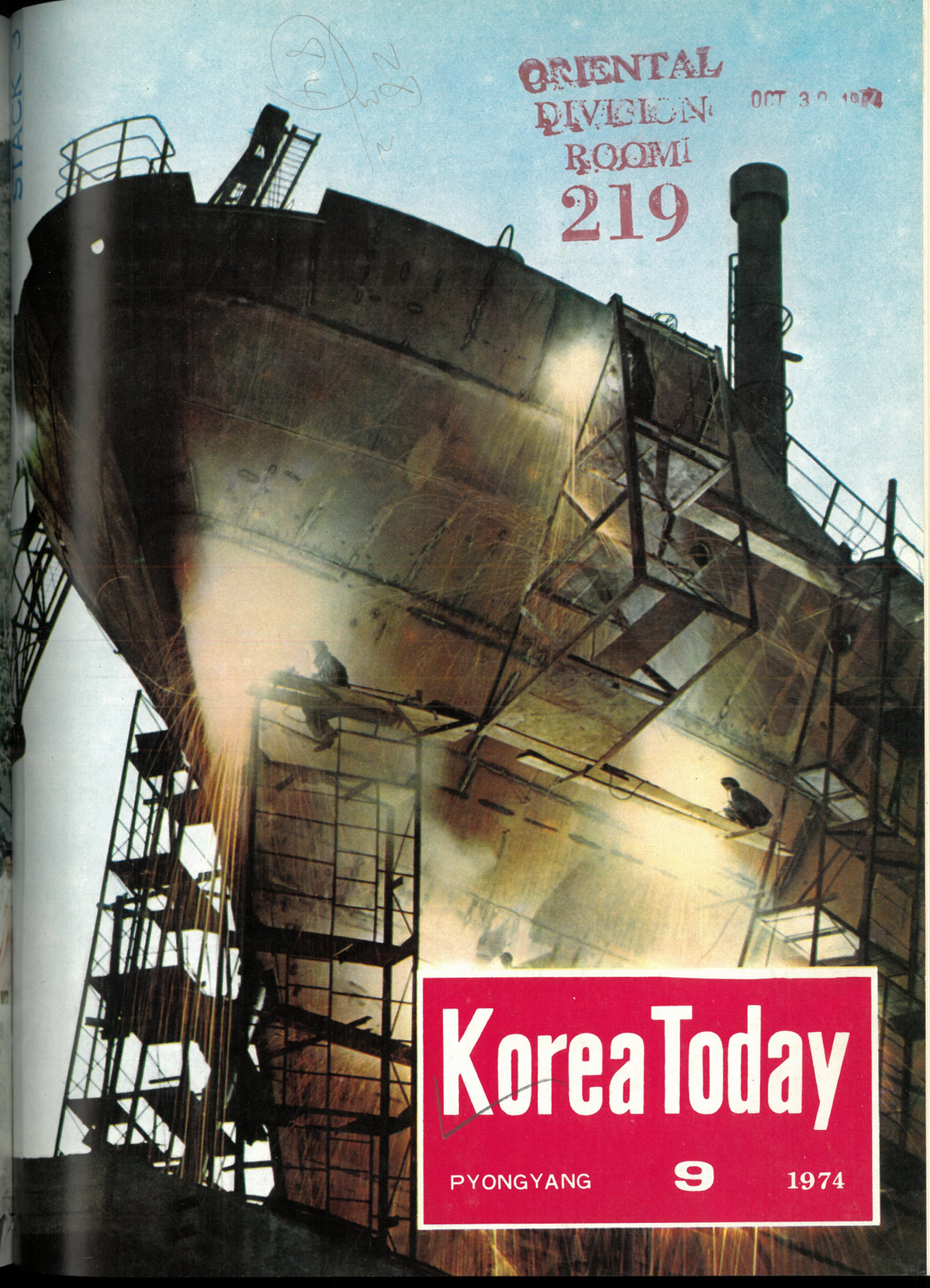

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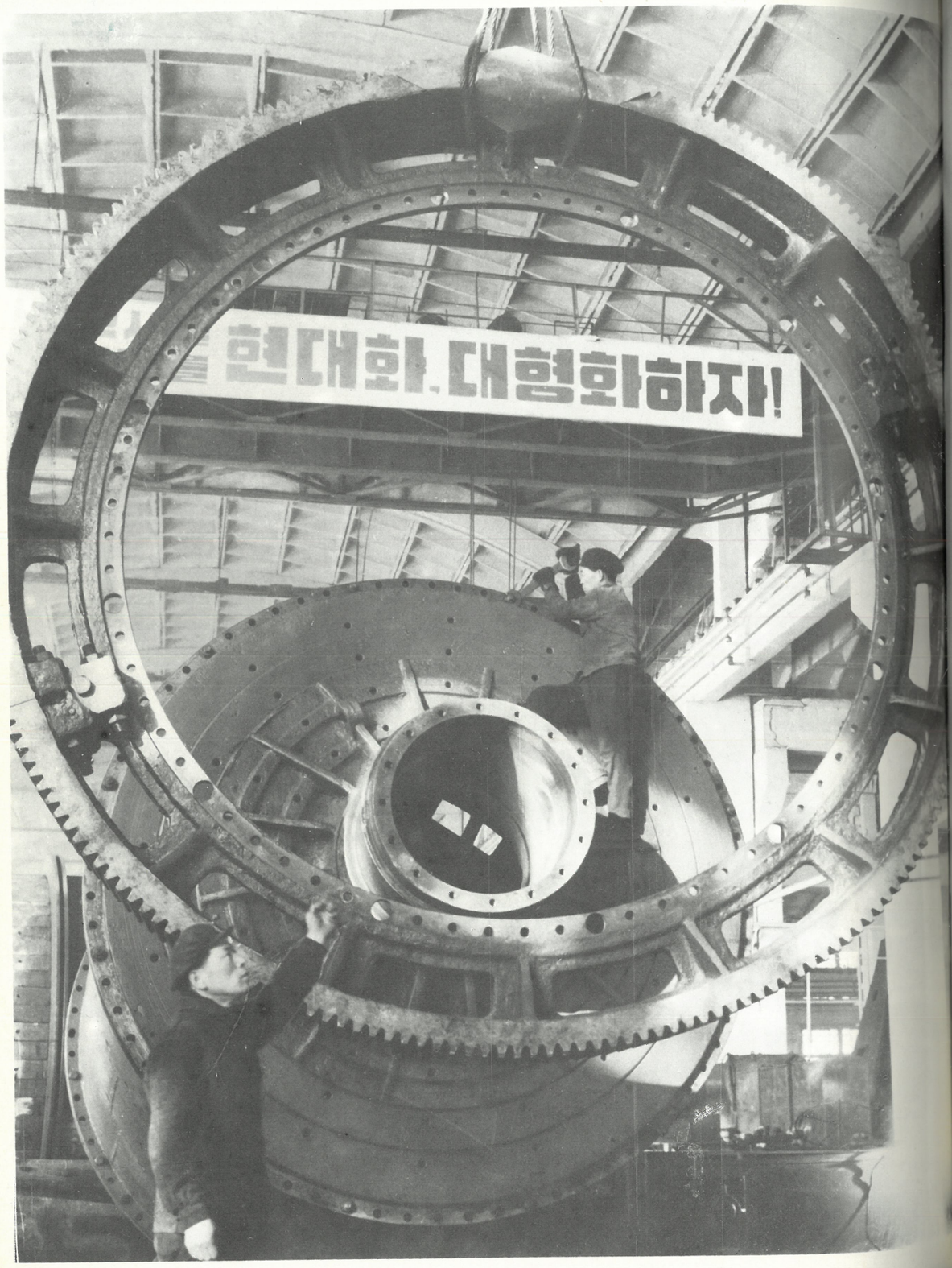

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ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS RAISED BY CHIEF EDITOR OF "AL SAHAFA," ORGAN OF THE SUDANESE GOVERNMENT

KIM IL SUNG

(April 25, 1974)

Allow me first to express my thanks to you for disseminating our Party's Juche idea through *Al Sahafa* and actively supporting our people's revolutionary struggle for national reunification and socialist construction.

Now let me answer your questions.

You asked us whether we were convinced of our victory from the first days of our struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

From our childhood we witnessed the miserable plight of our people downtrodden by the Japanese imperialist aggressors and experienced an acute sorrow as a stateless nation.

Occupying Korea, Japanese imperialism established a most brutal and tyrannical colonial rule over our country. The Japanese imperialist aggressors robbed our country of its wealth and ruthlessly exploited our people. They wantonly trampled underfoot even our people's elementary right to live and cruelly suppressed their struggle for freedom and liberation. The bestial, outrageous aggressors of Japanese imperialism massacred our patriots and plunged the whole country into a sea of blood.

We could not just look on the bestialities perpetrated by the burglarious aggressors of Japanese imperialism and the tragic lot of our fellow countrymen who, deprived of their nation, were going in rags and hungry, maltreated and humiliated. We started our struggle with a firm determination to crush the Japanese imperialist aggressors and regain our lost homeland at all costs and save our people from distress.

Of course, we never thought that we could easily defeat the ferocious aggressors of Japanese imperialism armed to the teeth. However, from the first days of our struggle, we were deeply convinced that we could certainly defeat them and achieve the independence of the country.

We firmly believed that we would surely win, because our revolutionary cause for the people's freedom and liberation against foreign aggressors was a just one. Human history shows that the just struggle of the oppressed masses of people against exploitation and repression and for freedom and liberation is sure to win. It is a law of historical development that the aggressors and oppressors go to ruin and the popular masses emerge victorious.

From the first days of our struggle we were convinced that the master of the Korean revolution is the Korean people and, therefore,

the Korean people must and can shape their destiny only by their own efforts. It was our firm creed that when the popular masses are awakened to revolutionary consciousness and closely united they can display a really great force and defeat the aggressors with their own strength in whatever unfavourable and difficult conditions and win freedom and liberation.

Our struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors was indescribably hard. With a firm conviction of victory, however, we vigorously waged the struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors, revolutionally educating and closely uniting all those who loved the country and the people—workers, peasants, youths, students, religionists, traders and manufacturers—and thereby eventually destroyed Japanese imperialism and won national liberation.

Now, on your question as to how, in a very short period of history, we could get over the consequences of colonialism and build on the debris of war an economic foundation that could meet all our domestic demands.

A dependent and very backward economy handicapped by colonial lopsidedness was handed down to our people from the old society and even this was totally destroyed in the three-year war. Under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, our people successfully carried out the postwar rehabilitation of the national economy in a little more than three years by displaying a high degree of creative enthusiasm and patriotic devotion and brilliantly accomplished the historic task of socialist industrialization in a very brief span of time—only 14 years—through an uninterrupted dynamic struggle. As a result, our country, once a backward colonial agricultural state, has now turned into a socialist industrial state with a powerful heavy industry, a modern light industry and a developed agriculture, which can build up the people's lives and manage the economy on its own.

This great victory won by our country is the fruit of the dedicated struggle waged by the entire people to carry through the Party's line for the building of an independent national economy by giving full play to their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

For our country, once far removed from modern technological civilization, it was no easy task to build an independent, perfect economy by its own efforts. Moreover, because the country was divided into the north and the south and US imperialism and its stooges were persistently manoeuvring to provoke war, our people had innumerable obstacles and hardships. However, our people had a revolutionary consciousness that they were responsible for their destiny and that they should hew it out by themselves; thus, they valiantly clove their way through these difficulties to build a new life and successfully laid foundations for an independent national economy.

Our Party has strictly adhered to the revolutionary principle of solving all problems arising in the construction of the socialist economy by relying on our people's efforts.

If one lacks the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, one tends to disbelieve one's own strength and does not strive to tap one's own national resources, with the result that one cannot quickly develop the economy of one's country. It is true that foreign aid is necessary. But, only when one relies mainly on one's own efforts in all circumstances, can one accelerate revolution and construction to the utmost. Our Party, therefore, put forth the line of building a rich and powerful country with our own efforts and home resources, opposing dependence on others, and energetically organized and mobilized the masses of the people in the implementation of this line.

The masses of the people are responsible for revolution and construction and it is they who carry them out. The success of revolution and construction depends, after all, on how their creativity is enlisted. Our Party has been able to work great miracles in the socialist economic construction by giving full scope to

the inexhaustible creativity of the masses of the people. When our revolution and construction had to go through difficulties and ordeals, the Party believed in the masses of the people and got over them by enlisting their strength and wisdom.

Our experience shows that relying on the broad masses of the people and setting them into action is the most revolutional, positive method to turn to account all potentialities and possibilities and hasten the revolution and construction to the maximum and that herein lies the secret to the tremendous acceleration of economic construction.

Next, let me explain the reason why we oppose the admission of "two Koreas" to the UN.

As you know, at the UN General Assembly last year, US imperialism and its followers tabled a proposal for simultaneous entry of "two Koreas" into the UN. This proposal was a product of the "two Koreas" policy which had long been pursued by the US imperialists. When they failed to materialize their wild design to swallow up the whole of Korea by invading the northern half of the Republic, the US imperialists came out with the "two Koreas" policy for the purpose of keeping our country divided in two for ever and maintaining south Korea at least as their military base of aggression and commodity market. The south Korean authorities are zealously following the "two Koreas" policy of the US imperialists to retain even for a few more days their military fascist regime which is shaking to its very foundation.

We can never accept the proposal of the US imperialists and their stooges for the simultaneous entry of "two Koreas" into the UN. If the north and south enter the UN separately before reunification, our country will remain divided for ever. This is entirely contradicted with our people's will and desire. The permanent division of the country will spell immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings to our people and lay a great obstacle to the future development of our nation.

Our people who have lived as a homogeneous nation with one culture and one language for ages do not want the split of the nation; they only want reunification. If there are any people in our country who oppose national reunification and want division, they are a tiny handful of persons in authority, landlords and comprador capitalists in south Korea.

Ever since the country was partitioned into the north and the south because of the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggression army, we have exerted strenuous efforts to reunify the country independently by peaceful means. Last year when the divisive manoeuvres of the splittists within and without became more undisguised, we declared that the north and the south must not enter the UN separately and that if they are to enter it before the country is reunified, they should do as a single state under the single national title of the Confederal Republic of Koryo, at least after a confederation is set up.

The sincere efforts of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and our policy for the entry into the UN as a single state have won unreserved support from the progressive people the world over. Last year the UN General Assembly actively supported our three principles of national reunification, the keynote of which is independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. Thanks to the positive efforts of the representatives of many countries including the Sudan, it adopted a resolution on the immediate dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," a body on the US imperialist payroll and their tool of interference in our internal affairs, and completely checked and frustrated the plot for the admission of "two Koreas" to the UN woven by the US imperialists and their lackeys. This again proved clearly that our firm, consistent policy for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is entirely correct.

At the Third Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly held some time ago, the Government of our Republic took another initiative to create favourable prerequisites to the achievement of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

In our letter sent to US Congress in the name of the Supreme People's Assembly, we proposed talks on the question of concluding a peace agreement with the United States which, among other things, will stipulate that both sides shall not invade the other side and shall discontinue arms reinforcement and arms race, that the United States shall not meddle in Korea's internal affairs or obstruct its reunification and shall withdraw US troops occupying south Korea and that our country shall not be made a military base or operational base of any foreign country after the withdrawal of US troops.

In order to remove the tension between the north and the south and accelerate our country's independent and peaceful reunification, it is necessary today to replace the Armistice Agreement with a durable peace agreement. The Government of the Republic has made tireless efforts for the solution of this question and held dialogues with the south Korean authorities. However, they have not accepted any of our reasonable proposals but further intensified war preparations and divisive manoeuvres with US imperialist backing.

Facts show that the south Korean authorities have neither intention nor capacity to solve the question of concluding a peace agreement. In this situation we consider that it is most appropriate to discuss this question directly with the United States, a signatory to the Korean Armistice Agreement and the real power that is capable of guaranteeing a peace agreement.

The reasonable step we took at the recent session of the Supreme People's Assembly is warmly welcomed and supported by many countries and progressive people of the world. However, the US authorities have not yet shown any positive reaction. If they eventually turn down our just proposal, they will clearly reaffirm to the world that US imperialism is the most shameless aggressor who violates our people's sovereignty and hampers Korean reunification and is the heinous enemy of peace.

As in the past so in the future, the Government of our Republic will strengthen solidarity with the socialist countries, countries of the third world and progressive people the world over and carry on its tireless struggle to materialize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country with their active support and encouragement.

I take this opportunity to express my deep gratitude to the Sudanese Government and people for their active support and encouragement to our Party's policy of independent and peaceful reunification and the Korean people's struggle for its implementation.

Now, I will briefly refer to our position with regard to the settlement of the Middle East question.

The Middle East question has arisen as a result of the imperialists' aggressive activities to strangle the anti-imperialist, national-liberation movement of the Arab peoples and place this region under their domination by making use of the Zionists. It is entirely because of the brazen aggressive acts of the Zionists and the imperialists, their manipulators, that the Middle East question has remained unsolved and war broke out more than once in this region. At present US imperialism is acting as a "mediator" for peace in the Middle East but this is no more than a trick to cover up their black aggressive intention and fish in troubled waters in this part of the world.

For a satisfactory solution of the Middle East question, first of all, an end must be put to the aggressive activities of the US imperialists and the Zionists in this region. The Israeli aggressors must completely pull out of the Arab territory they are occupying and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people

must be restored. So long as the imperialists persist in their aggressive manoeuvres, the Israeli aggressors keep occupying the Arab territory and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people are not restored, the Middle East question cannot be settled fairly nor can there be a durable peace in this region.

We consider that the Middle East question must, on all accounts, be settled in conformity with the will and interests of the Arab peoples and in the interests of their cause of liberation. No matter in what way the Middle East question may be settled, if it meets the demands of the Arab peoples, we will actively support it.

Today the Arab peoples are waging a dynamic struggle against the Israeli aggressors and the imperialists, their instigators. The Arab peoples' anti-imperialist, anti-Israeli struggle is a righteous battle to defend national independence and dignity, restore the occupied Arab territory and accomplish the Palestinian people's cause of liberation. This just struggle enjoys the support and sympathy of the people of the whole world.

As in the past, the Korean people will continue to resolutely support the valiant struggle of all the Arab peoples against the Zionist and imperialist aggression and always remain a close comrade-in-arms of the Arab peoples in fighting the common enemy.

Let me now mention briefly our views on the present situation and the future of Asia.

The imperialists have exploited the peoples and plundered resources in Asia over centuries and imposed a harsh colonial rule upon the Asian peoples. However, the Asia of today is not the Asia of yesterday which was an object of unbridled plunder and oppression by the imperialists.

Today the Asian people, firmly taking their destiny in their own hands, are making a dynamic advance under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence. The peoples of the overwhelming majority of Asian countries have already won national independence and many peoples are waging courageous struggles against imperialist aggression and for the complete national freedom and the independent development of their countries.

In Asia, the people's forces for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism are growing and strengthening with each passing day, whereas the imperialists' aggressions and interventions are going to total bankruptcy.

All facts strikingly show that the Asian situation is developing in favour of the people and to the disadvantage of imperialist aggressors and that the master of Asia is the Asian people.

Far from drawing a proper lesson from the bankruptcy of their policy of aggression in Asia and pulling out of there, the US imperialists are viciously working to save themselves from the dead end. The US imperialists are trying to realize their aggressive ambition by making the Asians fight against each other in line with the "Nixon Doctrine," while stepping up war manoeuvres as well as placatory and deceptive tricks under their cunning double-dealing tactics.

The US imperialists are scheming to achieve their aggressive aims and bolster up their crumbling colonial ruling system by instigating the Japanese militarists and other reactionaries and puppets in Asia. Today, the Japanese militarists revived under the wings of US imperialism are recklessly trying to materialize their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere" by taking advantage of the Asian strategy of US imperialism, and its Asian puppets are also making desperate efforts to save themselves from their doom by clinging to the sleeves of their master.

US imperialism is disturbing peace and security in Asia. It is the basic obstacle to the independent development of the countries in this part of the world and common enemy number one of the Asian people.

Asia will have a prosperous future only when the US imperialists are completely driven out of Asia and their aggressions and interventions in the Asian countries checked.

Through their long historic experience the Asian people know well that only through their own struggle can they shatter all aggressions and interventions of foreign imperialists and achieve national independence and their countries' independent progress; they will surely expel the US imperialists from all parts of Asia by waging a more forceful anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle.

There are many revolutionary and fighting countries in Asia. The Asian people's anti-imperialist, revolutionary awareness is very high. Today more and more peoples in Asia are closely united on the one joint front against imperialism. The Asian people will solve all Asian problems in their favour through their just struggle, rejecting intervention and coercion of any outside forces and build a new, peaceful and prospering Asia.

Now, on your question about the relations between Korea and the Sudan.

Geographically Korea and the Sudan are far apart from each other. However, the peoples of the two countries are very friendly and maintain a close relationship. Our two peoples are intimate comrades-in-arms and brothers battling against the common enemy.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between our people and the Sudanese people have been further strengthened and developed since the May Revolution in the Sudan. Especially, President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri's visit to our country marked a milestone in strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations established between the two peoples on the same side of the barricade in the anti-imperialist struggle. Following his visit, the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries entered a new stage of development in all spheres. Our people always remember the excellent impressions left by President Nimeri while visiting our country.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between our people and the Sudanese people and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan are steadily expanding and developing and the ties between our Party and the Sudan Socialist Union are also being strengthened. Our two peoples understand each other well and closely cooperate with each other because both of them were exploited and oppressed by imperialist aggressors before and are now struggling to build rich and strong, sovereign and independent states under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people are satisfied with the relations between Korea and the Sudan and will continue to make every effort to strengthen and develop solidarity and cooperation with the Sudanese people.

It is a principle consistently maintained by our Government and people to promote fraternal relations with the newly independent states in Asia, Africa and Latin America, learn from each other and support and cooperate with each other. The Korean people will always positively support and encourage the just struggle of the Sudanese people against all manner of subversive activities of imperialism and for the building of an independent national economy and a national culture.

I would like to take this opportunity to sincerely wish the Sudanese people still greater successes in their struggle to courageously shatter the subversive activities and sabotages of the imperialists and firmly defend the gains of the May Revolution, liquidate the aftermath of imperialist colonial rule, achieve the country's independent progress and develop the national economy under President Nimeri's correct leadership.

Fishing Front Pervaded with Intense Loyalty

At the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party, the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a great policy of grand socialist construction and said that, for its implementation, the whole Party, the whole country and the entire people must strongly support the five fronts—capital construction, industrial, agricultural, transport and fishing fronts—for the present.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"For our country, seabound on three sides, an active development and exploitation of marine resources is of great significance in promoting the well-being of the people." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, pp. 581-2.)

The leader attaches great importance and devotes profound concern to the development of the fishing industry with a view to bettering the people's life. He set the fishing front a militant task to attain with a bound the goal of seafood envisaged under the current Six-Year Plan and hit the target of five million tons in the near future.

A great upsurge in the fishing industry helps make the people's life more plentiful, the economy of the country stabler and our socialist system stronger.

Today when all the fronts of socialist construction are making a general onward movement, the Party expects the entire working people in the fishing industry and the whole country to bring about a great revolutionary upswing and make a significant progress on this front, one of the main fronts in the grand construction battle.

Enormous indeed is the fighting task the fishing front has to tackle. But it can be carried out admirably since our fishermen enjoy the wise guidance of the leader who always grasps the ripe demands of revolutionary development in good time, loses no time to set forth a bold, revolutionary policy and a slogan of struggle and leads the revolution from victory to victory, and since they are such people who carry out his orders and instructions through thick and thin, with intense loyalty to him.

They, regarding the execution of the revolutionary task given by the leader as a great honour, are conducting a "speed-up drive" with uncommon vigor to catch more fish in far-off deep seas, flying the flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

They are striving to implement the Party's policy to introduce as quickly as possible comprehensive mechanization in fishing operations and put fishing on a scientific and modern footing.

Our working people always faithfully carry out the leader's instructions. While consolidating the already laid material and technical foundations of the fishing industry, they are making great achievements in turning out a great number of large boats, introducing large, modern and universal-purpose vessels, building modern harbours and producing sufficient, various fishing tackles and high-quality fittings.

Our fishermen make a good catch in whatever conditions by actively introducing the modern, scientific Juche fishing methods by up-to-date machines and technical means.

The leader instructed to catch fish all the year round without regard to the seasons, catch them in deep seas and in adjacent waters, with large vessels and with small boats, catch this variety and catch that and thus catch fish by various methods without letup. True to this instruction, our fishermen are registering wonderful results.

The workers of the Laureate Guard Sinpo Fishery Station fulfilled their assignments for this year earlier than others and surpassed by far the production level envisaged at the end of the Six-Year Plan.

As of June 24 the fishermen of the country fulfilled the plan for the first half of this year, 12 per cent bigger than the results of the corresponding period last year, at 101 per cent in fish catch and 102.4 per cent in other seafood.

The fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung talking with fishermen in a fishing boat in order to supply the people with more fish

The workers in the fishing industry are carrying on pelagic, inshore and small-scale fishing operations in a big way, developing more actively new fishing grounds on the West Sea and other seas and promoting fish and other seafood culture as a mass movement.

The workers in the sector of fish processing, conscious of their duty to the people, process all the fishes caught without spoiling a single fish by making the maximum use of machines and equipment, increase the variety of the processed fishes and improve their quality, and send people large quantities of tasty fish.

Sea is the sphere of activities for youth.

A great number of our brave, militant and ambitious young people have competitively launched themselves into the fishing industry and are paving the way for the fishing front with inexhaustible youthful vigor.

In response to the great leader's call and the militant appeal of the Party centre, all the working people in our fishing industry will perform heroic deeds again in the grand onward movement and thus uphold their honour of being the guards and the death-defying corps of the leader.

So Gum Son

The Struggle for Korea's National Rights (1)

Australian writer and journalist Wilfred Burchett made a speech entitled, "The Struggle for Korea's National Rights" at the lecture meeting "Korea for Koreans" held in Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, on March 25, 1974, under the auspices of Utrikespolitiska Foreningen of Sweden. Follows the full text of his speech:

There are some obvious similarities between the fate of the people of Korea and that of the peoples of Indochina. Korea, like Indochina, is a peninsula appendage to the mainland of Asia. Prior to the period of modern colonialism, Korea and Vietnam, had been invaded by various dynasties of outside feudal states but had always waged heroic wars of resistance against the invaders. In between periods of occupation, they vigorously developed their own distinctive cultures, defending these together with their land in times of invasion and occupation. Despite very long foreign domination, the peoples of Korea and Indochina, have preserved their own language, their distinctive forms of dress and customs and everything else that goes to make up national culture.

In modern times the Koreans were victims of Japanese colonialism; the peoples of Indochina were victims of French and Japanese colonialism. They were all more recently victims of US aggression. The heroic struggle waged against the mightiest of the imperialist powers, the USA, has aroused the admiration of the whole of progressive humanity. Great national leaders were thrown up during these epic struggle for national liberation, President Kim Il Sung in Korea, President Ho Chi Minh in Vietnam, Prince Souphanouvong in Laos and Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Cambodia. The fame and influence of each spread far beyond the national boundaries of their respective countries, inspiring national liberation forces whenever people fought for independence.

Finally, if Vietnam was divided at the 17th parallel, Korea was divided at the 38th parallel. Because of this degree of similarity between the problems I find it very appropriate that a discussion of the Korean problem should follow on that which took place here on Indochina after the Paris agreements.

For almost 70 years, ever since Japan imposed a "protectorate" over Korea in 1905, the Korean people have been denied their full national rights. In 1910, Japan annexed the "protectorate" introducing one of the most brutal, oppressive colonial regimes, in the history of imperialism. Insurrections were drowned in blood-baths, the country's human and material resources were exploited in an intolerable way, ground into the military machine that Japan was building up to further her plans for the conquest of China, and then the rest of Asia. Use of the Korean language was forbidden, names had to be changed into Japanese, even the wearing of national dress was banned; exploitation descended into even the annual cropping of women's hair. 5,000 patriots arrested in 1937 were executed to the last man and woman in March, 1945, on the eve of the final victory over the Japanese occupiers and the liberation of Korea. Yet, the Korean people did not sit idle. Among other things, young guerilla commander Kim Il Sung (then he was called General Kim Il Sung by the people) organized and led the armed anti-Japanese struggle for 15 years in northern border area of Korea and Manchuria till victory. After 40 years of unimaginable sufferings under the Japanese, the Korean people had every right to hope for the dawning of a new life with the full exercise of their national rights, after the defeat of the Japanese. They have still been denied this however.

At the Potsdam Conference, it decided that the Soviet and American forces, should enter Korea to round up the Japanese forces and evacuate them back to Japan. The Soviet forces would take care of this north of the 38th parallel up to the frontiers of China and the Soviet Union. American forces would carry out this south of the 38th parallel.

When the Soviet Union launched its attacks against the much-vaunted, elite Japanese Kwantung Army in Manchuria on August 9, 1945, General Kim Il Sung's forces were well placed to support the Soviet landings at Chongjin in the northeast corner of Korea near the Soviet border, catching the main part of the Japanese occupation forces in a huge encircling manoeuvre. By that time also, General Kim Il Sung had gradually expanded his guérilla bases from the Korea-Manchuria border area pushing them far to the South. With the Japanese surrender the establishments of the guerilla bases, facilitated the setting up of People's Committees over the whole length and breadth of Korea. By the time MacArthur's forces arrived on September 8, 1945, the Japanese had been disarmed and rounded up everywhere in the South, except in Seoul and a few other towns. The leaders of the People's Committees, who had taken over the administration, eagerly awaited the arrival of the US troops to hand over their captives. They expected that the American forces would immediately arrest the hated Japanese Governor-General Abe, as well as the remaining Japanese commanders and the worst of the Korean collaborators. In the North, the Japanese and a few top Korean collaborators were firmly in Soviet hands.

To the dismay of the Korean patriots in the South, one of the first acts of Hodge who commanded the US forces was to order Abe and all other Japanese officials to remain at their posts and that they be restored to office if dismissed. Furthermore, a typical MacArthur Proclamation in his name, was posted up all over South Korea stating that: "All powers over the territory of Korea south of 38 degrees north latitude, and the people thereof, will be for the present exercised under my authority. Persons will obey my orders and orders issued under my authority. Acts of resistance to the occupying forces or any acts which may disturb public peace and safety will be punished severely. For all purposes during the military control, English will be the official language..." A second Proclamation provided that any person committing acts "calculated to disturb public peace and order, or prevent the administration of justice, or willfully does any act hostile to the Allied Forces, shall, upon conviction by a Military Occupation Court, suffer death or such other punishment as the Court may determine..."

The United States thus proceeded to set up a Military Occupation Regime which was in total violation of the tasks outlined at the Potsdam Agreement. North of the 38th parallel the Soviet Union did the opposite, handing over effective power to the People's Committees. A passage from the Proclamation issued by Colonel-General Chistiakov, who commanded the Soviet Army in Korea, defines the Soviet attitude. After referring to the crushing of the Japanese forces, the Proclamation states: "Korea has become a country of freedom. However, this is only a first step in a new era of Korean history... The happiness of the Korean people will only be achieved by the heroic efforts that you Korean people will exert... You have attained liberty and independence. Now everything is up to you..."

An ordinance of the US Military Government issued in the South stated that "all laws which were in force, regulations, orders, notices or other documents issued by any former Government of Korea, having the full force of law on August 9th, 1945, will continue in full force and effect until repealed by express orders of the Military Governor of Korea..."

In other words the only difference in the US occupation regime to that of the Japanese, was that English replaced Japanese as the official language.

Under American supervision, the Japanese-trained Korean police set about disbanding the People's Committees—with death the penalty for any who resisted. Koreans in the South were treated as "enemies" subject to a military government infinitely more oppressive than those the US Government set up in Japan, Germany or Italy.

At a meeting of Soviet, US and British foreign ministers in Moscow in December 1945, Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov fought hard to have the US-Soviet forces withdraw and let the Koreans settle their own problems. But faced with a two-to-one vote on every question the Soviet Union went along with a proposal to set up a Soviet-American Joint Commission to work out ways and means of "establishing national independence for Korea" during a period of trusteeship for up to 5 years. Although the Japanese in the South were shipped back to Japan by the end of 1945, after tremendous protests from the Korean people, the Japanese police machine was kept intact and handed over to the USA's

chosen "Man in South Korea", Syngman Rhee, when the latter was brought back from exile in the United States. The work of the Joint Commission was sabotaged by the United States, which arbitrarily excluded from the South Korean organs to be consulted, all those favouring reunification, including the trade unions, peasants associations and even right-wing political parties, if they were known to favour reunification.

In February 1946, a North Korean Provisional People's Committee, was elected by delegates from the local People's Committees and General Kim Il Sung was elected its chairman. The NKPPC carried out a number of urgent reforms including land reform and the nationalisation of the former Japanese-owned enterprises. At the end of 1946, the US occupation authorities started to organise a hand-picked "interim" government and "interim" Legislative Assembly. The leadership of the "interim" government was handed over to Syngman Rhee on a plate the following year, by which time there had been a wholesale purge of anyone suspected of being a "communist" in South Korea; advocating the unification of the country was considered sufficient "proof", whole families were arrested, tortured and even executed on suspicion of "sympathising" with the North. These facts were testified to by organisations such as the World Federation of Trade Unions (to which both the American CIO and the British Trade Union Congress were affiliated at the time) after on-the-spot investigations. The WFTU delegates protested to the US occupation authorities that: "Organized terror deprives the Korean people of their right to exercise freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of political expression and freedom of organisation..."

Having wrecked the work of the Joint Military Commission, the US took the "problem" of Korea to the UN where it was assured of an automatic majority for any policies it wanted to put across. In this case the organisation of separate elections in South Korea "under UN supervision" on May 10, 1948, thus making the line along the 38th parallel, intended exclusively as the boundary up to which US and Soviet forces should operate in their task of rounding up the Japanese occupation forces, into a political boundary, entirely over the heads of the Korean people. And against their expressed wishes. That this was so was proven by the fact that delegates from all major political parties in the South—except the weak landlord-capitalist Democratic Party and Rhee's party which was based exclusively on the Japanese collaborators—and every social organisation of any importance, took part in a conference held in Pyongyang in April 1948 to discuss the question of unification. The political parties from the South were right-wing and centrist, but together with the social organisations, they represented 90 per cent of all organized South Koreans. The unanimous decision as announced in a communique on April 23, 1948 was to reject the elections and to denounce Syngman Rhee and Kim Sung Su, leader of the Democratic Party: "We brand them as traitors and we will brand as traitors all those who collaborate with them," the decision stated and continued: "Because of these reactionaries, the South Korean people have been unable to obtain the precious privileges of democracy. On the other hand, in the North, which was liberated by the Soviet Army, the people are able to create what they desire and, through their People's Committees they established, they were able to realize democratic reforms and lay down a firm foundation for a sound national economy and revive our national culture..." The conference decided to "oppose separate elections and to support the Soviet proposals to establish a unified, independent country by having foreign troops withdrawn from Korea. To this end we will exert all our efforts."

However the elections were held, on May 10. American correspondents who reported on the polling estimated that at least 500 people were killed, some for refusing to go to the polls, others in riots at the polling booths. The main political parties boycotted the elections, including the American choice for president at that time, Kim Kyu Sik and Kim Ku of the right-wing Korean Independence Party. Syngman Rhee was declared the elected president.

A second meeting of the organisations that had taken part in the Pyongyang unification conference was held at Haeju, just north of the 38th parallel in June 1948, at which it was decided to carry out nation-wide elections on August 25. Despite the efforts of the Rhee police and US occupation authorities, 77.52% of eligible voters voted in the South to elect 360 deputies; 99.97 % voted in the North to elect 212 deputies (this was in proportion to the respective population south and north of the 38th parallel). 572 deputies were thus elected, in the only nation-wide elections ever held in Korea. On September 8, the 360 deputies from the South went to Pyongyang and together with the deputies from the North, meeting in the Supreme People's Assembly, they unanimously elected General Kim Il Sung as prime minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Thus, when General Kim Il Sung is referred to as the leader of the 40 million Korean people, this is juridically and historically correct. One of the first acts of the new Assembly was to draft a request to both occupying powers announcing that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had been founded and requesting them to withdraw their occupation forces. The Soviet reply was prompt. The founding of the Republic was welcomed; Soviet troops would be withdrawn. A similar request to the US Commander was rejected. After several vain requests to the USA by the Soviet Union for simultaneous withdrawal of US-Soviet armed forces, Soviet forces were withdrawn from North Korea in December 1948, less than 3 months after the setting up of the DPRK.

Rhee was not slow in introducing a reign of terror. Even the UN Commission reported in August 1949 that under Rhee's "National Peace Protection" Act, 89,710 persons had been arrested in the South in the 8 months prior to April 30, 1949. Kim Hyo Sok, Rhee's Minister of the Interior who went to the North at the outbreak of war in June 1950, estimated that between August 1945 and the start of the war on June 25, 1950, a quarter of a million people had been massacred and 600,000 imprisoned in the South during "Liberation—American-style".

According to my own, still incomplete investigations, the war started in fact in August-September, 1949 and not in June, 1950. Repeated attacks were made along key sections of the 38th parallel throughout the summer of 1949, by Rhee's forces, aiming at securing jump-off positions for a full-scale invasion of the North. Important heights were seized in the western and central sectors during that period and deep penetrations into North Korean territory were made in the eastern sector. Some key positions in the Haeju area in the west were held for several months. Although US troops had been forced to follow the Soviet example and withdraw back to Japan, US military "advisers" were in charge of Rhee's military operations. On June 5, three weeks before the official start of the war, the head of the US military mission Brigadier-General W.L. Roberts, gave an interview to Marguerite Higgins of the New York "Herald Tribune", in which he revealed, among other things, that "I've got at least 13 to 14 Americans with every division. They work with the Korean officers... they live right with them there in the field and at the front and stay with them in battle and rest periods..." This was the first admission that there was a "front" and battles in which US officers had taken part. What happened later was simply that the North Korean forces decided that things had gone far enough and that the next assault by Rhee forces would be repulsed; that—having exhausted all possibilities of a peaceful solution,—those forces would be chased back and the South liberated. June 25th, 1950 was the day, on which that next major assault took place. North Korean militia forces along the frontier having repulsed the attack in most places—except in the Haeju sector in the west, the regular army of the DPRK, rapidly built up since the establishment of the Democratic People's Republic, then went into action with the results that are now part of history.

What is not as well known, are the last minute efforts by Premier Kim Il Sung to avoid such an armed conflict. As the storm clouds gathered and Syngman Rhee openly boasted that he would "occupy Pyongyang within 3 days" and quickly unify the country up to the borders of Manchuria (in an interview with the vice-president of United Press), renewed efforts were made to avoid a fratricidal war. In early June, Pyongyang offered cooperation with all politicians in the South, except Syngman Rhee and 7 other notorious collaborators with the Japanese. A personal invitation was issued to 300 members of the South Korean parliament and other prominent leaders to take part in another unification conference. By then the frontier along the 38th parallel had been closed. Pyongyang radio announced the invitations would be delivered by two delegates and a journalist at a point on the 38th parallel at a specified date and hour. They were met by a hail of machinegun fire, one of the delegates being wounded. They were instructed however to press on and deliver the invitations in Seoul. Nothing is known of their final fate, except that they were arrested and tortured.

(To be continued.)

ON THE WORLD-HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE GREAT JUCHE IDEA (1)

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Let me tell you, to begin with, why I gave my paper a big title: "On the World-Historic Significance of the Great Juche Idea." The reason was that I had a conviction that the Juche idea of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, is a fundamental doctrine on the revolution and construction in Korea and on the revolutionary struggle and socialist construction of the peoples the world over, and that it is a great universal truth.

Another reason was that we, foreigners, thought we should see the world-historic significance of the Juche idea in the contemporary creative development of Marxism-Leninism to study this idea from the Juche position.

In order to have a scientific grasp of that significance, it is necessary to understand the world-historic importance of the Korean revolution correctly and concretely.

It is because the Juche idea is the ideological sum-total of the Korean revolution and the Korean revolution is a process of shaping the Juche idea and putting it into practice. These two aspects are closely interconnected.

In my writing I would like to dwell only on the first aspect as mentioned above, since this is all I have so far prepared. As for the second aspect, it will be my next task to tackle.

The Juche idea is an ideology—a system of theories—His Excellency great President Kim Il Sung formed and carried into effect by applying Marxism-Leninism creatively to the revolution and construction in Korea. But it is universal in application and of world-historic importance in the present times which mark a new stage in world history. In other words, the Juche idea fathered by him is Marxism-Leninism, firstly, of an era when the revolution to destroy imperialism now on the decline is progressing in specific forms in many countries and, secondly, of an era when the socialist construction is under way, and a communist society is built with its concrete prospects.

The Juche idea gives a scientific, overall and correct exposition of these two basic aspects of the present-day world revolution for the first time in history.

Firstly, the Juche idea clears up the truth: "The people of each country are the masters of its revolution and construction." Secondly, it formulates a Marxist-Leninist system of a theory: "Man is the master of all things and decides everything" — a theory that people must be treasured and primary importance should be attached to the subjective conditions of the revolution and construction.

So, I wish to refer to these two important points, in my writing.

1. PEOPLE OF EACH COUNTRY ARE THE MASTERS OF ITS REVOLUTION AND CONSTRUCTION

President Kim Il Sung said:

"To establish Juche means, in a word, to approach revolution and construction in one's own country with the attitude of a master. This means adhering to the independent stand of rejecting dependence on others and of using one's own brains, believing in one's own strength and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, thus solving all problems for oneself on one's own responsibility. It also means maintaining the creative stand of opposing dogmatism and of applying the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism together with the experiences of other countries to suit the historical conditions and national peculiarities of one's own country. The Juche idea is in full agreement with the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism; it came into being as a reflection of the new stage of development of the international communist movement and its essential requirements."

Tersely formulated in this teaching are the essence of the Juche idea, its contents and historic significance.

The point of this teaching lies in that one must "approach revolution and construction in one's own country with the attitude of a master." This point calls for the maintenance of the independent and creative stands, and keeping these stands means maintaining the attitude of a master and signifies the contents of that attitude. That is to say, this teaching formulates for the first time in history a well-knit system of a theory of the national revolution—the theory that "the people of each country are the masters of its revolution and construction."

Marx attached importance to developed capitalist countries in the world revolution. In the "Communist Manifesto" he pointed out: "The proletariat of each country must, of course, first of all settle matters with its own bourgeoisie." But he treated each national revolution, in principle, as a means for the world revolution.

Marx's theory of the world revolution is still valid in the main. But it was general and abstract due to limitations resulting from the historical condition under which he lived, that is, that the socialist revolution and construction took place nowhere in the world.

Lenin led the October Socialist Revolution to victory. But he only started the work for defending the revolution and laying the foundations of socialist construction in a single country, Russia, when the world revolution was not in progress.

He said: "The development of capitalism proceeds extremely unevenly in different countries.... From this it follows irrefutably that socialism cannot achieve victory simultaneously in all countries."

Lenin was realistic and right. But he did not live long enough to strongly raise the problem of the revolution in each country, theorize and systematize it.

President Kim Il Sung was the first to theorize, systematize and formulate boldly and clearly the problem of the national revolution.

He did so while leading an anti-imperialist, national-liberation war which was unique in the annals of the international communist movement. Until then it had been considered that national liberation would be possible in colonies only when the proletarian revolution won in metropolitan countries. No one had presented guerilla warfare as a basic method of armed struggle in colonies against foreign invaders.

President Kim Il Sung founded the Anti-

Japanese Guerilla Army and waged an arduous yet heroic armed struggle against Japanese imperialism, with no state to provide the rear. This marked a turning point of world-historic importance in the national-liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples in colonies, and proved a heavy blow to world imperialism, precipitating the total collapse of its colonial system.

President Kim Il Sung waged the sharpest revolutionary struggle against colonial domination and for national independence and led it to victory. This enabled him correctly to theorize the matter of the national revolution.

What were historical or world-historical backgrounds of the anti-Japanese armed struggle?

After the Russian revolution world capitalism faced a crisis. But the US imperialists rendered capitalism financial aid while playing a role of supporter by giving imperialist Germany financial support, and in the United States itself extended reproduction was effected with main stress on the automation industry. This led to the restoration of the gold standard and world capitalism's relative stability for a time. In 1929, however, the world-wide panic came and world capitalism faced a new crisis.

The gold standard was abandoned in different countries. The cycles of world capitalism co-ordinated by US imperialism were upset. Each power started to form its own bloc externally and internally set up a state monopoly capitalist system.

Following the same trail as Nazi Germany and fascist Italy, Japan established a more tyrannical fascist system. At the same time, imperialist Japan, in an attempt to use Manchuria as a stepping stone for aggression in the mainland of China, intensified its colonial rule and oppression in Korea, a rear for its aggression.

The antagonism grew rapidly acuter between the Japanese imperialists and the Korean people. It was President Kim Il Sung who grasped it more sensitively and earlier than anyone else.

He held high a torch of anti-Japanese, national-salvation struggle, and waged totally-original anti-Japanese armed struggle in Manchuria, the stepping stone of the Japanese imperialists for invasion in the mainland of China.

With imperialism's ever more serious crisis, the revolutionary forces grew in each country, and the revolution was carried on in different countries and regions of the world. In reflection of the demands of the times, the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung fathered the Juche idea and formulated the matter of the national revolution, in Korea which was a focal point of the acutest struggle and sharpest antagonism.

This formulation is of historic import because it provided a world revolutionary strategy of universal significance in the new stage of world-historical development, as well as a strategy of the national liberation struggle in colonies.

As seen in the last sentence of the above quotation I have made, President Kim Il Sung distinctly said: **"The Juche idea... came into being as a reflection of the new stage of development of the international communist movement and its essential requirements."**

The revolutionary line based on President Kim Il Sung's Juche idea is applicable not only to the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle of the peoples in colonies but is universal in application on a world-wide scale. This is shown in a more specific way by his strategic line of united front.

President Kim Il Sung established the united front as a strategy in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution; its embryo was to be seen in the setting up of a people's revolutionary government, a new type of state power of the working class, and it was formulated in the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland.

The strategic line of united front is an embodiment of the Juche idea, and more glaringly proves the world-historic importance of this idea.

The Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland mobilized and organized the people of various strata and gave a heavy blow to Japanese imperialism, one of the main forces of international fascism and a counterrevolutionary force in Asia; it encouraged the world's people in the anti-fascist movement and had an important part in the international anti-fascist united front.

Especially noteworthy is that President Kim Il Sung was placed in a high position to play the most pioneering and leading role in the international communist movement, because for the first time he correctly grasped the problem of united front not as a temporary tactics but as a strategy to be applied in the whole course of the revolution. The seventh Comintern meeting adopted a people's front tactics to provide against the impending threat of fascism. The tactics was, in itself, correct but the Comintern had an undeniable limitation in playing a leadership role in the international communist movement over the period from World War II to postwar days.

After World War II US imperialism held supremacy in the capitalist world, professed itself to be a ringleader of counterrevolution and became a new, more ferocious fascist invader internally and externally.

When the majority of the world was in the process of gradually realizing the need of adopting an anti-imperialist, anti-US united front as a strategy, the Korean people under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung followed a correct line of united front in order to meet the US imperialist occupation of south Korea and played the part of a leader in the international communist movement. The Juche-oriented revolutionary line of building the northern half of the Republic into a powerful base of the Korean revolution, the line of creating a revolutionary democratic base, was the most revolutionary anti-imperialist, anti-US line.

The Comintern was finally dissolved because of the above mentioned limitation. It may as well be said in one aspect of the matter that it was a reflection of the requirement of the development of the international communist movement—the revolution and construction are carried on independently by each country or nation. This is, I think, one of the tasks which need a deeper study. And yet it goes without saying that the Juche idea which theorized and systematized the reality in which the revolution and construction are made with each national state as a unit has nothing to do with national communism, nor does it negate the world revolution on any account.

In his work "The Tasks of Korean Communists," President Kim Il Sung completely formulated the interrelation between the national revolution and the world revolution. He made clear: (1) the national revolution is a link in the whole chain of the world revolution and its component; (2) the national revolution is made with the powerful support of the world revolutionary forces; and (3) no matter how great the support of the world revolutionary forces may be, the Korean Communists and the masses of the Korean people constitute a decisive factor for victory in the Korean revolution. President Kim Il Sung confirmed this, way back in the 1930's when he waged the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

In his view, the communists and the masses of the people in each national state are the main forces of its revolution and the world revolutionary forces play a part of a rear or a supporter. This formulation is an excellent integration of patriotism and proletarian internationalism. This represents the first theorization and integration of the strategic, organic connection between the national revolution and the world revolution. Its correctness was confirmed by the history of the Korean revolution, such as, the formation of a united front with the Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese units, the support of the Soviet Army in defeating Japanese imperialism and the support of the Chinese People's Volunteers during the Fatherland Liberation War.

President Kim Il Sung taught that as long as imperialism remains in the world, the dictatorship of the proletariat shall not vanish, and no one can talk about the withering away of the state. Through this, he further specified and developed the theory of the interrelation between the national revolution and the world revolution.

To put all this in a nutshell, the Juche idea gave for the first time a radical exposition of the organic correlation between the national and international duties of the proletariat in the new stage of world-historical development; it was a creative development of Marxism-Leninism.

The Russian nation had the honour of paving the way to the socialist revolution. Likewise, the Korean people performed great feats; they paved the way to anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle, established the basic strategy of the world revolution over a period from World War II to postwar time, defeated the US imperialists in the Fatherland Liberation War and placed them on the downward road to ruin.

The problem of the reunification of north and south Korea is an important matter that should be taken into consideration in relation with the principle of independence and self-reliance of a nation, the Juche idea's aspect of primary world-historic significance.

The Korean territory and nation were bisected into the north and the south as a result of the US imperialist occupation of south Korea. The Communists and the masses of the people in Korea regard the reunification of the north and south as a fundamental question and as the supreme national task, proceeding from basic principles of the Juche idea. This can we deeply understand though foreigners. To reunify the north and the south is an inviolable, legitimate and sacred right of the Korean people to regain their complete independence and self-reliance; and it is a demand of the nation and the immediate, supreme task of the Korean revolution.

In the midst of the struggle for the independence and self-reliance the Korean people advanced the unique five-point proposition and presented the withdrawal of the foreign forces headed by US imperialism as a prerequisite to reunification.

They made clear that the south Korean people are the main forces for the liberation of south Korea, and the independent, peaceful reunification and the south Korean revolution are two different questions. They thereby smashed the manoeuvrings of US imperialism and the puppet clique, its lackeys, and took the initiative.

This is a creative development of the policy for reunification in conformity with the changed situation after the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution carried out in the northern half of the Republic. Needless to say, the initiative is based on the firm unity of the masses of the people around their respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, on the demand of the entire Korean people for national reunification, and on the stark realities in which the country

was developed into a powerful socialist industrial state in as short as 14 years and, subsequently, the most exemplary and progressive achievements in the world were made in all domains.

Some people say in admiration that the development of Korea into a socialist industrial state and the steady development of agriculture are of greater importance than the world-historic events comparable with the socialist revolution of Russia in 1917. This success is an embodiment of the Juche idea and proves its world-historic significance.

Japanese social scientists, we cannot help but refer to the fact that the Japanese militarists launched an economic invasion of south Korea with the backing of US imperialism.

Their economic intrusion is a violation of the sacred national sovereignty of the Korean people. We cannot overlook it, proceeding from the stand of internationalist solidarity with the Korean people. It is a primary task for the Japanese people.

The reason is that the Japanese militarists' overseas invasion supported by US imperialism is based on the nature of Japan's "predatory economy" that was so far built in reliance on US imperialism.

The economy of Japan carries calamities to the countryside and destroys agriculture. It pollutes the sea, river and air in Japan and kills people. The workers are ruthlessly exploited. Now, the Japanese militarists are imposing such a system upon the south Korean people, too. This means that they do not further reform the predatory economic mode but are carrying on its extended reproduction and are strengthening their predatory economic system in Japan.

This is the way to the ruin of the Japanese nation, a most nasty method of imperialist exploitation.

Another reason is that overseas aggression based on imperialist nature is inevitably accompanied by the stifling of democracy in the homeland.

What I have said above can be briefed as follows:

1) Under the influence of the world-wide panic world imperialism faced a new crisis.

In order to get out of it, reactionary world imperialism established a fascist system, a more tyrannical system, which led to the unprecedented aggravation of antagonism between imperialism and peoples, particularly between fascism and the peoples in colonies. Notably, the antagonism between the Korean people and Japanese imperialism which kept up the most ruthless, diabolical, fascist suppression was a focal point of the world-wide antagonism.

In such a situation President Kim Il Sung, holding aloft the torch of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, blazed a trail to the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle and showed the right path to the peoples in colonies, semi-colonies and many other countries. Thus, he created the revolutionary strategy universally applicable in the new stage of world-historical development.

2) President Kim Il Sung defined the united front as a strategy for the first time in history, and thus originated a guiding line for the international communist movement.

3) President Kim Il Sung set forth the world revolutionary strategy — the anti-imperialist, anti-US line, that is, the line of fighting US imperialism which became the ringleader of world reaction and ferocious fascism after World War II and he has led the international communist movement along a correct path.

4) As seen above, President Kim Il Sung is the greatest-ever revolutionary and Marxist-Leninist who founded the new world revolutionary strategy for the new stage of

(Continued on page 21.)

Pelagic Fishing Fleet of Chongjin Fishery Station

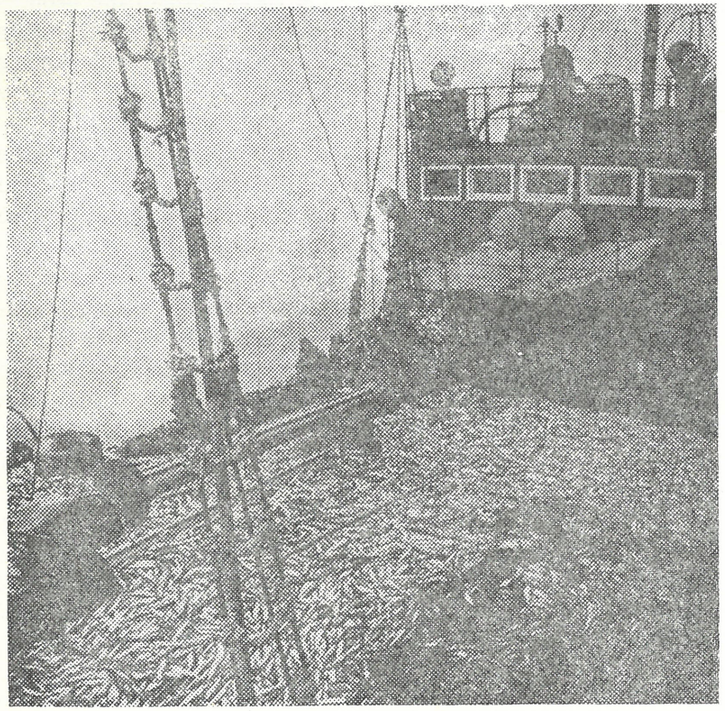
Now the whole country moves ahead like a hurricane, beating the drum of revolution aloud, upholding the revolutionary policy of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung for grand socialist construction. In this circumstance, the fishermen are also waging a vigorous "speed-up drive" to fulfil their Six-Year Plan assignments ahead of schedule.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"We should increase our catch of fish by further cementing the material-technical foundations of the fishing industry, making wide use of advanced fishing methods and developing inshore and pelagic fishing in a big way." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 582.)

The Chongjin Fishery Station, one of the fishing bases on the east coast, catches fishes both in coastal waters and oceans. It sends its pelagic fishing fleet to oceans far from the homeland.

Fish caught in the ocean is pumped to be loaded into the factory-mother boat



The stable, independent national economy established under the wise guidance of the leader is changing the face of our fishing industry every day.

Shipyards and pelagic fishing bases have been built in different parts of the country. The Chongjin Fishery Station is a powerful fishing industrial centre with modern purse seine boats, seiners, trawlers and large refrigerator-transports made with our own technique, machines and materials.

The pelagic fishing fleet of the station consists of 3,750-ton trawlers and various kinds of other fishing boats, a big factory-mother boat and of large, modern refrigerator-transports.

The fishermen conduct active fishing operations by scientific methods, swiftly moving.

Early this year the weather was unfavourable to pelagic fishing; waves were high and fogs were thick. But, our fishing workers gave precedence to shoal detecting and maintained close contacts between boats, and located the most abundant fishing grounds and caught fish swiftly moving by a "finish-one-by-one method". In this way, they overfulfilled their monthly assignments.

Boats are so made as to undertake various fishing operations—trawling, seining or gilling—according to sea conditions and properties of fishes.

Even when the fishermen are on the oceans far from the homeland, they take rest regularly. They play volleyball and table tennis and musical instruments and see films. They are always supplied by the homeland with fresh fruits and vegetables and other tasty foodstuffs agreeable to each of them.

In order to repay with intense loyalty the solicitude of the leader who has built modern large boats for them and enabled them to lead a worthwhile life, they are striving to carry out their yearly plan, 15 per cent bigger than their result last year, by October 10, the birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The fishing port is always alive with refrigerator-transports of more than 5,000 tons. This is well enough to show the operation results of their pelagic fishing fleet.

As soon as refrigerator-transports unload the fishes processed by factory-mother ships at ports, freezing trains and cars carry them to the working people of different parts engaged in the grand socialist construction.

Under the wise guidance of the leader the Chongjin and other fishery stations on the east and west coasts are developing from day to day. They will certainly hit the goal of five million tons of seafood set by the Party in the near future and supply our working people with more fish.

Kim Sok Sun

Fishermen have a good time on the ocean

(Continued from page 19.)

world-historical development — a strategy against imperialism which became desperately outrageous — and who has contributed greatly to the progress of the international communist movement. He is the greatest-ever thinker who fathered the Juche idea providing basis for the new world revolutionary strategy.

(To Be Continued.)

Twenty-six Years of Victory and Glory under the Great Banner of Juche

Today our people significantly greet the 26th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—their glorious fatherland established by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

On this auspicious national holiday our people express boundless respect and gratitude to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who regained their lost country, set up a genuine state of the workers and peasants and started a new, brilliant history of national prosperity in this land and renew their determination to have the fatherly leader as President of the State of the DPRK for good, remain infinitely faithful to him and hasten the ultimate victory of our revolutionary cause.

The founding of the DPRK on September 9, 1948 was a brilliant realization of the unanimous desire of the Korean people to attain the freedom and independence of their country; it was a great historic event of epochal importance in our people's struggle for the country's flourish and development and the eternal prosperity of the nation.

With the birth of the DPRK, ours became a resourceful people of an independent, sovereign state who build a new society and make a new history, holding their destiny firmly in their hands; our country entered the international arena, fully sovereign and equal in rights to both large and small nations of the world.

The creation of the DPRK placed our people in a position to carry out the socialist-communist cause more successfully in our country, accelerate the country's reunification and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution and contribute better to the development of the world revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"**The Democratic People's Republic of Korea represents a political power which inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle waged by the Korean Communists and other patriots; and it is the great revolutionary achievement of our people, won through an arduous struggle against the internal and external enemies under the leadership of our Party.**" (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 134.)

Our Republic is a revolutionary power born of the deep and strong roots of the glorious revolutionary traditions built up by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In the grim days of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and national hero, started his revolutionary struggle with a far-reaching plan to restore his fatherland and build a new state, brightly illuminated the path of the Korean revolution with the rays of his great Juche idea and organized and led an arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle, and thereby defeated the ferocious Japanese imperialists and

carried the historic cause of national liberation to brilliant success. During the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle, he advanced an original line of people's revolutionary government for the first time in history, gained valuable experiences in building a revolutionary government, and fostered revolutionary core elements and laid a mass base, for founding that kind of power.

The brilliant revolutionary traditions established by the great leader in the fire of the bloody anti-Japanese struggle enabled our people to set up a strong people's power of a new type along the revolutionary line charted by him, smashing all sorts of machinations of the enemies within and without, even in the complex situation right after liberation, and successfully build a rich and strong, independent and sovereign state.

Our Republic founded and guided by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the revolutionary genius and the great thinker and theoretician, is a potent weapon of socialist-communist construction guided by the ever-victorious Juche idea; and it is a glorious banner of freedom, independence and happiness for the entire Korean people.

Our Republic's is a history of fruitful struggle and advance, victory and glory in the course of which it, under the brilliant guidance of the leader, has taken a great leap towards prosperity and flourish, progress and civilization, overcoming manifold difficulties and ordeals, under the revolutionary banner of the immortal Juche idea.

After its birth, the government of the Republic strove to build a new life, constantly strengthening the functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The war of aggression ignited by the US imperialists was the most rigorous ordeal for our young Republic, less than two years old at the time. Under the seasoned leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and the gifted military strategist, our people repelled the armed invasion of the beastly US imperialists, and thus defended the country's independence and the revolutionary gains with credit, placed the aggressors on the downward road to ruin and brought a new phase in the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle.

After the termination of the war the situation was difficult and complex; everything had been so badly destroyed in the war that we did not know where and how to begin. But, the government of our Republic and our people, under the inspiring guidance of the leader, held higher the banner of Juche and energetically pushed forward the socialist revolution and the building of socialism on a full scale, crushing all manner of subversive and sabotaging activities of the internal and external enemies.

Along the unique lines of the leader, our people, firmly equipped with the Juche idea and closely united around him, carried out the socialist transformation of production relations in town and country, laid the solid foundation of an independent national economy and creditably accomplished the historic task of socialist industrialization through the grand Chollima march in a short time, in only 14 years.

In this way, our people built their paradise free from exploitation and oppression, a rich and strong, advanced socialist state, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive, though the enemy said that our people would not be able to rise again in a century.

Today our Republic has become a dignified state with a complete political sovereignty which no one else ventures to toy with and the first tax-free country in human history.

Possessed of a powerful independent national economy, our Republic runs both people's life and the nation's economic life for itself and develops the economy steadily at a high rate.

Our Republic has an indestructible self-defence potential strong enough to crush any and all aggressors.

Ours is a "land of learning" where advanc-

ed eleven-year compulsory education has been introduced and everybody studies and a "land of Juche art, model of revolutionary literature and art."

The working people of our Republic are all closely armed with the great Juche idea and full of revolutionary pride, confidence of victory and optimism and do fruitful work, helping and leading each other forward. They live the happiest life in the world, free from worries about food, clothing and shelter and medical care and the education of their children.

The prosperity and development of our Republic exerts a tremendous revolutionary influence upon the south Korean people groaning under the colonial fascist terror rule of the US imperialists.

Looking up to our Republic as a beacon of hope, they are resolutely fighting for the right to live, democracy and the country's reunification in the teeth of the fascist outrage of the US imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The 600,000 Koreans in Japan and other overseas compatriots, who had suffered from lost nationhood abroad, uphold the great honour and pride as full-fledged citizens of our Republic.

Thanks to the growth of our Republic's might, our international position and prestige has greatly risen. Many countries fully support the independent, principled foreign policy of our Republic shaped by the leader; an increasing number of countries establish state, political, economic and cultural relations with our country and develop the relations of friendship and co-operation.

Today our country, long eclipsed on the world map, is praised by the world people as the "fatherland of Juche," "Chollima Korea" and the "model of socialism." Our people have become a powerful and dignified nation and a glorious people who vigorously march on the front of anti-imperialist common struggle, strengthening solidarity with the socialist countries, the countries of the third world and the world progressives.

This brilliant victory in changing radically the positions of the country and the nation in a historically short period is entirely due to the outstanding and seasoned leadership of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung; and it is the brilliant embodiment of his immortal Juche idea and noble communist moral qualities.

The leader, who has been devoting his lifelong efforts entirely to the independence and prosperity of the fatherland, the victory of the revolution and the freedom and happiness of the people, has clearly showed the path of the arduous Korean revolution, always with his profound thought and genius and led our Republic along the straightest road of flourish and prosperity, mobilizing our people's inexhaustible creative energy by his remarkable leadership.

Our people, who entrust their destiny entirely to the leader, have advanced through thick and thin along the path pointed out by the leader with a single-hearted loyalty to him, making his immortal Juche idea their unshakable creed. They thereby wrought world-startling miracles in the arduous revolutionary struggle and the construction work and brought about the great changes and prosperity of the country as we see today.

The iron politico-ideological unity of our people with the great leader as the centre and on the ideological system of Juche has been tried in the crucible of the protracted and arduous revolutionary struggle to be indestructible and strong in vitality; it provides a firm guarantee for the final victory of our revolution and the eternal prosperity of our socialist fatherland.

Under the wise guidance of the leader our people have made and make signal progress, holding aloft the banner of the DPRK.

Along the policy of grand socialist construction set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, they are now in

(Continued on page 29.)

Militant Banner of World Revolutionary People and Progressive Journalists in Their Anti-imperialist, Anti-US Struggle

Five years have gone since the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung made his congratulatory speech entitled "Progressive Journalists of the Five Continents, Wield Your Powerful Revolutionary Pen and Sternly Condemn US Imperialism!" at the International Conference on the Tasks of Journalists of the Whole World in Their Fight against the Aggression of US Imperialism in September 1969.

This work of the leader is a historic document which shows clear-cut road of anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle to the world revolutionary people and progressive pressmen and placed a potent weapon of struggle in their hands; and it is a classic document which marked a milestone in the world pressmen's history of struggle.

In the work the leader scientifically analyzed the features of our era and the laws of development of the world revolution and, on this basis, made an all-round reclarification of the basic strategy of world revolution and the tasks of anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle for bringing about the final ruin of imperialism, US imperialism in particular, and winning the world revolutionary cause.

He also gave a new exposition of the mission and fighting tasks of the progressive journalists and publications—the advocate and propagator of advanced ideas and the mouthpiece and organizer of public opinion in the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"When the revolutionary consciousness of the masses is enhanced through the energetic writings of progressive journalists on the ideological front, they will fight more tenaciously to crush US imperialism, mankind's worst enemy.

"Active support of the people of all countries and all regions in their struggle against the imperialist forces of aggression headed by the US imperialists is the bounden revolutionary duty of the progressive journalists of the world." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, pp. 329-30.)

The leader's clear-cut definition of the revolutionary duty of the progressive journalists is based on a scientific analysis of the principal demand of the present-day revolutionary development and the role of the progressive journalists and publications in carrying out the strategy of anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle.

The progressive journalists, fighters who love justice and truth and bring to light all manner of injustices and social evils, have never failed to correctly grasp the objective requirements of social progress and have firmly taken up their revolutionary pens to defend the interests of the progressive classes in the sacred struggle against exploitation and oppression for mankind's emancipation; they have bravely fought to explain and propagate the revolutionary ideology of the working class and the revolutionary theory among the broad masses of the people to rouse them to a great revolutionary struggle.

They have bitterly denounced the decaying old social system and the reactionary ruling classes, defying all of the reactionaries' harsh suppression, and inexorably condemned them to their doom. Even in prison and on the gallows they have fought bravely to the last moment of their lives without abandoning their revolutionary principles. The most honourable task of the progressive journalists, as taught by the leader, is to scathingly condemn US imperialism, the most vicious common enemy of mankind, by inheriting these splendid traditions of their forerunners.

US imperialism is the most barbarous and vicious aggressor of modern times, the ringleader of world reaction and the bulwark of

modern colonialism.

Without fighting US imperialism is it impossible to defend world peace and win national liberation and independence, democracy and the victory of socialism.

The US imperialists, driven deep into hot water under the strong blows from the world revolutionary people, are sticking all the more cunningly to the double-dealing tactics. They are more frantically carrying on aggression against the small countries and interference in their internal affairs, while improving their relations with big countries to gain a breathing spell, under the cloak of "peace."

With this in view, the leader reclarified the strategy of anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle—a strategy of the world revolutionary people spearheading their attack against US imperialism— and defined the severe condemnation of it as the revolutionary duty of the progressive journalists and set forth the specific tasks for its fulfilment.

The important task of the progressive journalists of the world, as taught by the leader, is to fully expose and denounce the US imperialists' policy of war followed and their inhuman murder committed everywhere in the world, resolutely repel their reactionary ideological and cultural offensive and educate the masses to reject the ideas of worshipping and kowtowing to, fearing and submitting to and depending on America, and imbue them with hatred for US imperialism.

The leader said that another important revolutionary task of the progressive journalists is to actively support the peoples in all countries and all regions in their struggle against the imperialist forces of aggression headed by the US imperialists.

The leader advanced an original idea that in order that the international movement of the progressive journalists should develop soundly and attain its aim, they should be closely united under the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle.

The immortal work of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung is a militant banner which inspires the world revolutionary people and progressive journalists to a powerful struggle for the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause and gives them confidence of victory and courage and serves them as a potent ideological and theoretical weapon.

Developments in these years confirm the correctness of the brilliant work of the great leader.

The world progressive pressmen, taking the writing of the leader as a "guide to revolutionary struggle and life" and as their "great textbook," scathingly condemn the crimes of the US imperialists and energetically inspire the peoples the world over to the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle with their powerful revolutionary pens. All revolutionary articles written by them serve as convincing indictments summoning the US imperialists before the court of history, as a powerful militant banner inspiring the masses of the people to wage a struggle of resistance against US imperialism and for national salvation.

The world revolutionary peoples are vigorously fighting for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism in Asia, Africa and Latin America and all other parts of the world and are waging a resolute anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle to bury US and other imperialisms, dealing them fatal blows.

In particular, the peoples of the third world are fighting energetically to regain their rights from the US-led imperialists, binding them hand and foot and contributing greatly to the development of human history as a strong revolutionary force of our time. Many tri-continental countries have won independence under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence and exercise their full political sovereignty.

The third world peoples are also fighting resolutely US and other imperialisms to oppose imperialist exploitation, plunder and control, place their natural resources under their control and establish new international economic order based on complete equality, administering heavy blows to them.

The growth of the anti-imperialist, anti-US revolutionary forces has radically changed the face of the world and has greatly accelerated the general crisis of declining imperialism.

All this shows that the time has gone never to return when the imperialists could lord it over the world and exploit and plunder mankind at will and that their life line is being cut to pieces.

The world revolutionary peoples and the progressive journalists will surely win their magnificent struggle for burying finally imperialism, US imperialism in particular, and carrying the world revolutionary cause to completion.

Pak Song Hun

Iap-ri, Rich and Modern

Recently I visited Iap-ri, a farm village on the west coast.

I went there by bus from the seat of Chungsan county. In the bus I chatted with passengers.

Among them were an old woman who was coming back from her call on her son in Pyongyang and a young man who was returning home from lectures at an agricultural college for those taking correspondence course.

After a ten-odd kilometre run along a paved road, the bus brought me to Iap-ri. This village nestled at the foot of a gently sloping hill.

In pleasing ensemble were the "hall for the study of the revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung," modern dwelling houses and public buildings. Chugging of tractors came from the vast tract of farmland stretching to the shore; most of hills were planted with fruit trees; and a herd of milch cows were grazing on a hill behind the village.

The young man boasted:

"Ours is a place good to live in. Our people passionately love their village, their happy home."

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"As a result of the development of the productive forces in agriculture and the vigorous advance of the cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside, the appearance of our rural areas has changed, the living standard of the peasants has improved and their political awakening and level of consciousness have risen higher."

Iap-ri, like all others in our country, has turned into a modern socialist farm village good to live in thanks to the government of the Republic established by the fatherly leader and to the implementation of his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country"; the villagers have put a complete end to age-old poverty and lag and lead a happy, modern life.

"Before liberation as we had no power and land, we lived a hard life," started a functionary of the farm management committee and told me the story of the pre-liberation days.

The immense tract of farmland stretching to the shore was an uncultivated land overgrown with reed and weed. Rain-dependent paddies and barren dry fields on the hillside were all farmland that the village had.

The peasants worked hard to earn their living. But droughts and floods damaged crops almost every year.

The landlords took most of harvests away from peasants under the names of farm rent and other levies.

Their lot was bitter. They suffered ill-treatment and humiliation, drudgery and hunger.

But, an end was put to this sad plight by the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. He drove out the Japanese imperialist robbers, won back the country and gathered the people under his warm wings. Now a new history of happiness and prosperity started in Iap-ri.

I came out of the management committee office and headed for a farm house. It was neat and clean.

"This house is where the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung talked with the functionaries of the *ri* people's committee and farmers

Farmers flock to the house of culture in the village to enjoy their holiday

of this village on October 16, 1948," said a woman named Han In Ok.

That day the leader acquainted himself fully with the living conditions of the villagers who had had land distributed after the liberation, and was much pleased to hear that they were in easier circumstances.

In the pre-liberation days the peasants lived a hard life because of the exploitation by the Japanese imperialist invaders, landlords and capitalists, said he and stressed that they should do farming well to be well-off now that the government of the Republic had granted political rights and distributed land among them.

The leader came again to the village just after the end of the Fatherland Liberation War and instructed in detail to remake nature and diversify agriculture to make the villagers fare well.

Now the leader's instructions have born a rich fruit in the village.

The tideland and marshes have turned into fertile land to give gross yield every year. All fields on hills and plain are irrigated.

More than 40 *chongbo* of an orchard has been planted on hills and produces a great abundance of apples, pears, peaches and other fruits every year.

The co-op farm raises cows, pigs, ducks and fowls and produces 120-odd tons of meat and a great number of eggs every year.

As other farms of our country do, this farm has dynamically promoted the technical revolution to industrialize and modernize agriculture.

Machines do more than 90 per cent of farming operations, such as ploughing, transport, weeding and application of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals. This year rice-transplanting, the last manual labour, has been mechanized.

Farmers do now more fruitful work easily and pleasantly with the help of machines and chemicals. Last year they gathered in over seven tons of rice per *chongbo* of paddy on an average.

The village has schools, a hospital, nursery schools, kindergartens, stores, a house of culture and welfare facilities.

The villagers live as well as the urbanites.

While I looked round the village, the sun set and farmers came back home from fields.

The village became pervaded with gaiety.

I followed young farmers to the farm's house of culture. There art circle members were rehearsing songs, dances and a one-act play for a provincial art festival.

Their pieces described the happy life and fruitful labour of the farmers. Their artistic skill was very high. There were aged farmers among the art circle members.

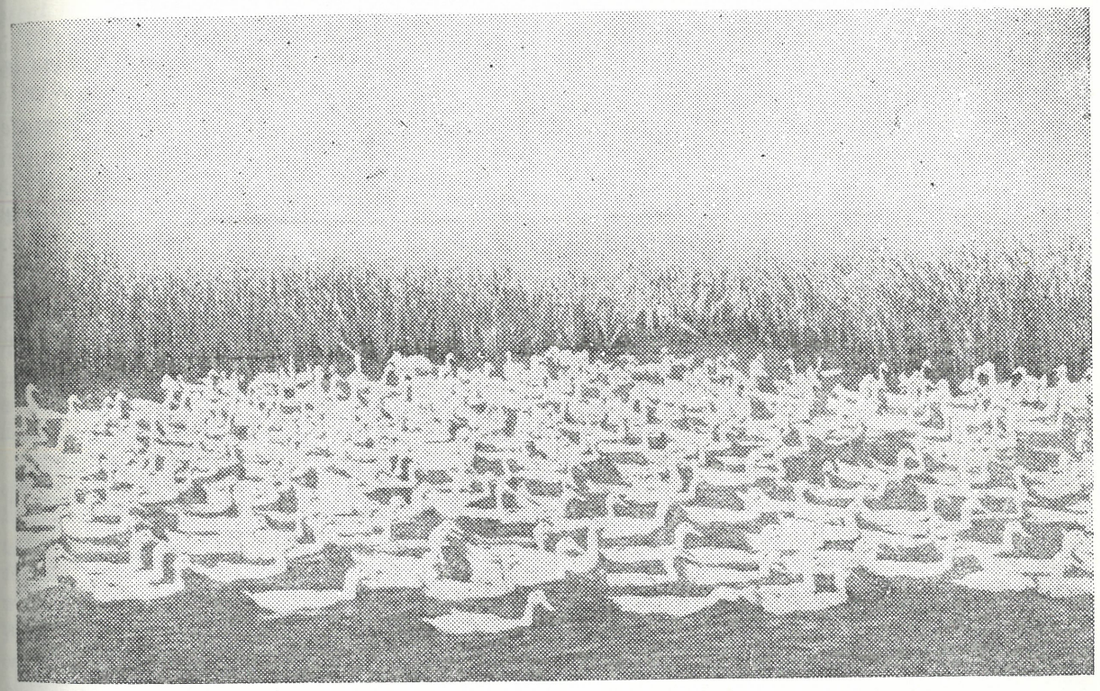
Happy indeed are the people in Iap-ri who have regained human rights and dignity and are enjoying a worthwhile life as proud socialist agricultural working people under the grateful people's government established and guided by the leader.

That is why they have the highest respect for the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has brought them today's great happiness, and are working with vigor, displaying all their talents, with intense loyalty to him, on the agricultural front of the grand socialist construction battle.

I came out of the house of culture, happily picturing in my mind the morrow of our countryside which would be better to live in, thanks to the successful materialization of the leader's "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

Song Se Jin

Duck breeding



(Continued from page 24.)

an all-out charge to reach the goals of the Six-Year Plan and capture the higher peaks of socialism and communism—the ten perspective goals of economic construction. The whole country and all fronts are rushing ahead like a hurricane with youthful energy, doing things in a big way, upholding the revolutionary policy of "speed-up campaign" put forward by the Party centre, beating the drum of revolution aloud.

No force on earth can halt the advance of our people who move ahead under the inspiring guidance of the great, brilliant, respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, holding aloft the banner of the glorious DPRK.

Revolutionary Opera

"Fate of a Self-Defence Corps Member"

Our artists have recently put on the stage the revolutionary opera "Fate of a Self-Defence Corps Member", an opera based on the immortal classic under the same title created in the days of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The action takes place in the 1930s when the national and class antagonism between the Korean people and the Japanese imperialist aggressors became extremely acute.

Applying the realistic method, the opera vividly shows how an honest-minded, poor young peasant gradually becomes national and class-conscious through bitter experience to take the road of revolution.

This opera does not confine itself to revealing the national and class contradictions in our country in the 1930s.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Independence is what keeps man alive. If he loses independence in society, he cannot be called a man; he differs little from an animal. We can say that socio-political life is more valuable than physical life to a man, a social being. If he is forsaken by society and deprived of political independence, though he is alive, he is virtually dead as social human being."

For the people who are condemned to all manner of distress, sufferings, racial humiliation and maltreatment under the yoke of colonial slavery, there is no other way but to fight the enemy to lead a true life.

Man should maintain the spirit of independence; this great truth is well embodied in this opera through the well-refined artistic portrayal of its hero.

Gap Ryong, the hero, is son of a hired farmhand in dire poverty. He is simple, kind-hearted, diligent but unclass-conscious. He is his father's only hope. So his father tries to do as best he can for his son. He raises chicken to make enough money to prepare his wedding. He buys a piece of linen for the bride.

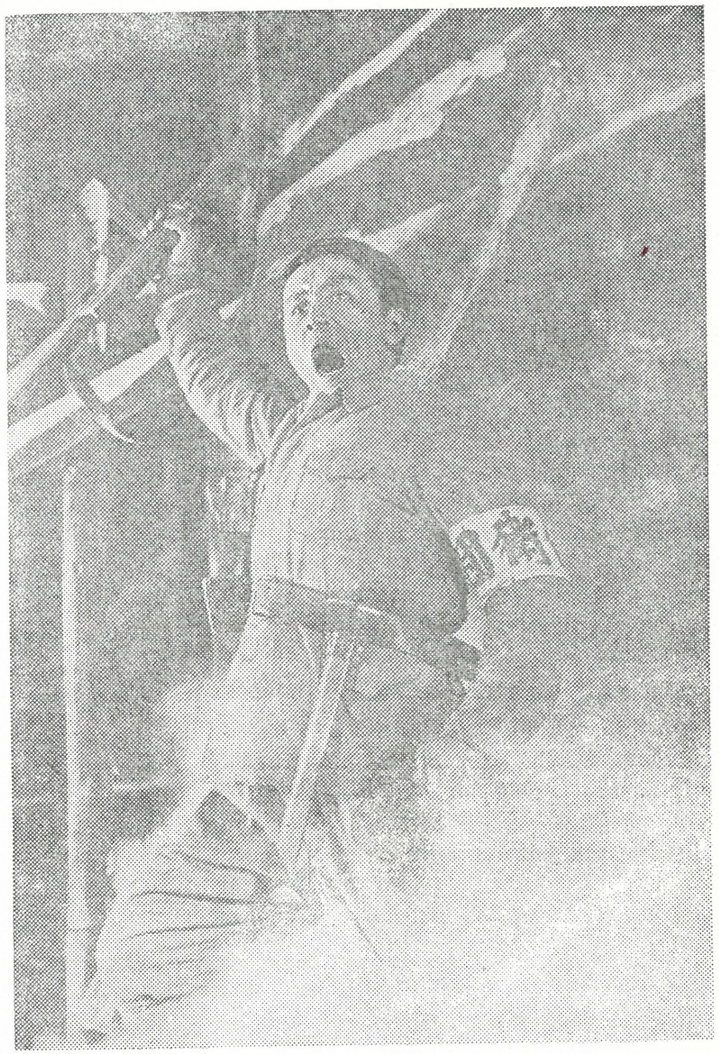
The village head, a lackey of Japanese imperialism, happens to notice it and takes it away. He barks: I don't care a bit for your son's wedding. What on earth do you want it for? You are one of my hired farmhands because you couldn't pay the debts to me.

Intolerable insult and humiliation. Father and son have to endure all, with no one to appeal to. Gap Ryong goes into the steep mountain and works in a lumber camp in the hope of earning money to pay back the debt for his father.

He strives to do his filial duty with all his heart by working hard. One day snowstorm rages. Gap Ryong volunteers to get into Slide Valley to cut trees, but is buried in snowslides and barely escapes death. But for the help of his co-workers, he might have been killed. He goes on to work like the devil, prompted by a desire for money. However, he returns home empty-handed. He then is drafted into the "Self-Defence Corps," a setup formed by Japanese imperialism to repress people.

He is forced to undergo training, shedding

Out of a single desire to be dutiful to his father who has had a hard time for him, Gap Ryong works like the devil at a felling station



Hero Gap Ryong calls his colleagues and people to a decisive battle against the enemy, Japanese imperialism

blood and tears and subjected to harsh racial humiliation and maltreatment by the Japanese rascals, but withstands them all, in the hope of reuniting with his family in happiness. He bitterly hates the enemy. But he is not ready to fight him.

One of his co-draftees runs away from the barracks in protest against Japanese imperialism. Gap Ryong thinks it reasonable in every respect but himself hesitates to follow suit, afraid that desertion of his post may cost his father dearly.

He runs up against a group of lumberjacks, his former co-workers, a gun of the enemy in his hands. At the moment he feels his heart aching terribly. All the more so because he is under the order to tie up the old man who saved him from under the snowslides. He keenly realizes what he is doing is an indelible crime and one can hardly commit it if ever he has national conscience.

Gap Ryong's hope is blighted.

Around that time, the Japanese imperialists shoot a SDC man, one of his childhood buddies, because he has tried to desert from the shameful life in the SDC. The unbearable grief and indignation tears at his heart and gets him to cry over the fate of his friend who lies dead under his nose, full of resentment.

He continues to endure the frightful lot in the SDC solely for the sake of his father.

The enemy drives out all the villagers to the battery construction site. Among them is Gap Ryong's father, who is then driven like a beast of burden under the bloody whips.

The enemy, in the long run, kills him in cold blood for the reason that he is not quick enough in carrying a load of bulky stone.

Gap Ryong's slavish submission comes to the limit of his patience. Simmering anger finds vent in a fight against the enemy. Indignantly he levels his gun at the Japanese imperialist aggressors and their stooges and finishes them off one after another without mercy.

Through the experience woven by blood and tears Gap Ryong comes to realize the truth that the path to his own happiness and that of his family, to man's independence and to restoration of the national sovereignty lies nowhere else than in the struggle to be waged along the line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the line laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. He calls upon the masses to set out on the road of struggle for vengeance and follow the revolutionary army.

We are the fire spreading over the world,
We are the hammers breaking iron chains;
Our hope is in the Red Banner,
Struggle is our only slogan.

At the moment the column moves on amidst the chorus of this "Rovolutionary Song", a picture of sublime Mt. Paekdu-san comes into view as if to greet the marchers.

The revolutionary opera "Fate of a Self-Defence Corps Member" fully demonstrates the correctness and great vitality of the principles and ways followed in creation of "Pibada" (Sea of Blood)-style opera—splendid materialization of the great leader's Juche-based thought on literature and art and on building up the opera.

Song and music, the basic means of depiction in the opera, sounds beautiful, appealing, profound and vigorous. The theme song is "Chatanga" (Song of Self-Pity) which expresses the feelings of SDC men's grievance and pent-up indignation. Interwoven with this are a variety of songs which reflect the different aspects of the tragic lot of the hero, who has the simple desire for a happy life, the one unrealizable under Japanese imperialist rule, and strives to translate it into reality by enduring all sorts of insult and hardship because he is not yet politically conscious. Thanks to these songs the opera stands out more distinctly in style.

Pangchang *plays a great role in filling up possible gaps in the opera, making its dramatic development conspicuous and enriching its ideological content.*

From his bitter experience the hero learns where his true life lies. He disposes of the enemy and takes the road of revolution

Introduced into this opera are different types of nice songs that bring new phase in the folk-song melody.

Moreover, dancing is well combined with the development of its message. It shows the optimistic aspect of the life of our people, who keep themselves pure-hearted though they are exploited and oppressed by the Japanese imperialists, landlords and capitalists. Dancing in the opera is enchanting as a whole. The fantasy of the hero impressively shows his earnest desire for a happy life. Particularly the dancing depicting his fantasy, in pleasing ensemble with the gay Pangchang *rich in national flavour, the orchestral music and the decors, vividly presents the hero's desire to live a happy life, raising rice crops in his own land. The decors constantly move as the opera's message demands and the plot develops. This method opens up a new path in stage setting.*

Decors are three-dimensional and constantly move as the environments change. The decors of Gap Ryong being burying in snowslides while cutting trees and of the revolting masses fighting the enemy, firing rifles clearly show every aspect of complex events.

In the finale the decors show the sublime Mt. Paekdu-san when the masses rise in revolt and follow the revolutionary army. This stage setting serves effectively to develop the story and elucidate the message of the opera.

The revolutionary opera "Fate of a Self-Defence Corps Member" is another proud success achieved in the endeavour to create the popular and revolutionary works of literature and art. It serves as a fine textbook in the revolutionary and class education of the working people.

Kim Ryong Ho

Education—An Important Aspect and Beginning of Work with Men

The scientific elucidation of the essence of the socialist-communist education provides the working-class parties and states in power with a decisive guarantee for the formulation of their correct educational policy which conforms to their class interests and mission and for the development of education in line with the socialist-communist cause.

Basing himself on the profound principle of his Juche idea that man is the master of all things and decides everything, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the revolutionary genius, great thinker and theorist, advanced the original idea that education is an important aspect and beginning of the work with men. This represents a scientific elucidation of the essence of socialist-communist education.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The basis of the Juche idea is that man is the master of all things and decides everything. Remaking nature and society is also for people and it is the work done by them. Man is most precious in the world and it is also man who is most powerful. All our work is for people and its success depends on how to do the work with them. Education is an important aspect of the work with men." ("On Some Problems of Our Party's Juche Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," Eng. ed., p. 12-3.)

This idea of the leader—education is an important aspect of the work with men—is based on the principle of the Juche idea and on his scientific interpretation that education should serve to foster in people the features and qualities of independent and creative social beings and raise them to be the masters of the revolution and construction, the most powerful beings.

Independent and creative social men mean people equipped with sound communist social consciousness, scientific, cultural and technical knowledge and strong physique.

These essential qualities of independent and creative social men do not form of themselves but are cultivated through an intentional, systematic education.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Education is the work of training people to be social beings fully prepared mentally, morally and physically." (Ibid., p. 13.)

Education is designed, above all, to equip people firmly with the revolutionary world outlook of the working class, communist ideology.

Revolutionary world outlook is the essential and cardinal criterion of the independent and creative masters of the revolution and construction.

With the revolutionary world outlook, the revolutionary consciousness of the working class, people can fight against all manner of subjugations and oppression to uphold political independence and work creatively and purposefully as the masters of their destiny.

The socialist-communist education gives people an accurate knowledge of the essence of things and phenomena of nature and society and laws of their development. It develops a revolutionary will to destroy exploiter society and build a socialist-communist society. This shows that education meets the essential requirement of the work with men which is aimed at equipping them with political qualities so as to fulfil their role as the masters of the revolution and construction with a high degree of political consciousness.

Education also cultivates in people the intellectual and physical abilities as needed by the masters of the revolution and construction.

In order that people should take part in all social lives as the master, they must not only have sound social consciousness but also correctly understand and properly use the objective laws of nature and society.

A socialist-communist society is a society based on the highest level of science, technique and culture.

In order to successfully build such a society, therefore, people, its builders, must acquire scientific know-how of nature and society and the latest achievements of science and technique.

Strong physique is indispensable to men. It makes it possible for them properly to perform the role of the true masters of the revolution and construction.

When even those with high ideological consciousness and scientific and technical know-how are physically weak, they cannot contribute to the revolution and construction, giving a free rein to their talents and abilities.

Only when armed with the revolutionary ideology of the working class and prepared scientifically, culturally and technically, mentally and physically for the revolutionary transformation of nature and society, the socialist-communist builders of our times can be fully independent and creative.

Education equips people with ideological consciousness, culture and technique and strong physique as needed by the social men, that is, it prepares them mentally, morally and physically.

In this way education trains people to be the true masters of the revolution and construction and the most powerful social beings, independent and creative.

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung also said that education is the beginning of the work with men.

This idea of the leader is a profound thought which elucidates the essential feature of education more clearly as an aspect of the work with men.

Education is the first process of the growth of people to be the masters of the revolution and construction, the powerful social beings.

School education is the work of training the younger generation, who are in the process of formation of the revolutionary world outlook and mental and physical growth, to be the masters of the revolution and construction, social men.

After equipping themselves with ideological consciousness and culture and technique essential to the social men through the systematic school education, the rising generation take up their jobs. School education is a process of laying an important groundwork for raising people to be revolutionaries. The cultivation of the attitude of a master towards the revolution and construction begins with school education.

Basing himself on a deep analysis of the functions and role of school education in training men, the great leader classically formulated that education is an aspect of the work with men and its beginning.

This idea of the respected and beloved leader is a revolutionary thought clarifying the essential features of education in socialist society which is fundamentally different from the education in exploiter society.

In exploiter society where there exist exploitation and oppression of men by men and class antagonism and struggle, education is but a tool for the domination, oppression and plunder of the exploiting classes and an instrument for forcing people to obey and submit meekly to them and deforming them mentally, morally and physically.

Only when conducted by the Communists who fight to put a permanent end to all manner of exploitation and oppression of men by men, give people all real political independence and provide the working masses with freedom and happiness and only in socialist society where the working masses hold state power and means of production in their hands and are the real masters of society, education becomes a work with men to train them to be the most powerful social beings.

Thanks to our best socialist system under which the working masses are the masters of all things and everything in society serves them under the rays of the immortal Juche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and to the most advanced socialist educational system and policy suiting the nature of our socialist system, our education performs its role with credit as an important aspect of the work with men to train people to be the true masters of the revolution and construction, independent, creative social men.

Li Yong Jun

GREAT NATIONAL CONGRESS OR NORTH-SOUTH POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE MEETING—WAY TO REALIZATION OF KOREAN REUNIFICATION

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of revolution, said that in order to settle the national reunification problem in a peaceful manner, the discussion of this matter must not be confined to the north and south Korean authorities but extended to the whole nation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in his historic speech made on March 4 last:

"In this connection, we propose once again to convene a Great National Congress or a North-South Political Consultative Meeting participated in by the representatives of all political parties and social organizations and personages of all strata in the north and the south, apart from the existing North-South Coordination Commission. This is the only way for realizing the reunification of Korea." ("The Peoples of the Third World Who Advance under the Uplifted Banner of Independence Will Certainly Win Their Revolutionary Cause," Eng. ed., p. 13.)

The leader's proposal to convene a Great National Congress or a North-South Political Consultative Meeting is the wisest save-the-nation measure which makes it possible to avert the danger of national split by the Korean people themselves and pave the way to reunification in conformity with the requirement of the prevailing situation and their unanimous will; and it is a fair and realistic suggestion which is acceptable to any and all Koreans who are truly concerned about the destiny of the fatherland and the nation.

The reunification problem requires enlisting the whole nation in its settlement. This nature of the problem and the fundamental principles of its solution need such a congress or meeting.

The country's reunification, an internal affair of the Korean people, is a nation-wide work to establish national sovereignty independently and attain the country's complete independence; and it is the vital demand of the whole nation.

The convocation of a congress or meeting of that sort is all the more urgent especially because the south Korean puppet clique have deadlocked the north-south dialogue by their undisguised splittist manoeuvres and are obstructing the work of the North-South Coordination Commission. As is shown by the entire course of the north-south dialogue, for all our tolerant and sincere efforts the dialogue designed for the settlement of the reunification question has seen no progress. This is entirely due to the splittist manoeuvres of the Pak Jung Hi clique. From the very inception of the dialogue, the puppet clique, employing double-faced tactics, have invariably sought not north-south unity, collaboration and reunification but "confrontation," "competition" and "co-existence." Behind the curtain of the dialogue they proclaimed "martial law" and carried out the "October revitalization" in south Korea to strengthen their military fascist dictatorship and lay a groundwork for their long-term office. At last they went the length of issuing a "special statement" the keynote of which is "separate membership" for the north and south of Korea in the UN and announcing openly a "policy" aimed at fixing or perpetuating the national split.

Recently the south Korean puppet clique came out with a "proposal" for concluding a "non-aggression pact" with no guarantee of peace, without the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggression troops. This is the mockery of the nation with the reunification problem.

Because of such US imperialist-instigated splittist moves of the Pak Jung Hi clique, prospects of reunification, which became bright as a result of our painstaking efforts have been blighted again and the north-south dialogue deadlocked, and our people are now at a turning point in their history—permanent national split or reunification.

The obtaining situation shows that without failing the political plot of the internal and external splittists to fix the country's division and create "two Koreas" is it impossible to promote the reunification.

In order to prevent the split and further the reunification, all the patriotic forces of the north and south must unite their strength and wisdom; the machinations of the splittists at home and abroad can be baffled successfully only by the efforts of the entire people, the whole nation. The proposal to convene a Great National Congress or a North-South Political Consultative Meeting reflects precisely the demand of such reality.

That is why we have consistently called for extending the scope of the dialogue and having a meeting of representatives of political parties and social organizations and personages of all strata in the north and south to exchange opinions and honestly consult save-the-nation measures to accelerate the reunification. Even the opposition parties and political figures in south Korea and overseas compatriots are opposed to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's exclusive participation in the dialogue and strongly demand forming "a pan-national organization" for the settlement of the reunification question of the political parties and social bodies in south Korea and holding negotiations of the political parties and social organizations in the north and south for the discussion and solution of that question.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's proposal to open a Great National Congress or a North-South Political Consultative Meeting is an absolutely right one which thoroughly embodies his great Juche idea.

It is the Korean people vitally interested in the reunification that should settle that question. They are also the decisive forces who should fulfil the supreme national task and end the tragic national split.

The proposed congress or meeting will make it possible to enlist representatives of people of all strata—workers, peasants, youths and students and intellectuals—in the consultation and settlement of the reunification question, so that the whole nation will fulfil their role as the master and driving force in the country's reunification.

The proposal is the most democratic and reasonable one aimed at solving the national reunification problem in line with the will and interests of the Korean people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to settle the question of the country's reunification in conformity with the will and demand of our people, it is necessary to enable the masses of people of all strata in the north and south to participate in the nationwide patriotic work for national reunification." ("Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country," Eng. ed., p. 10.)

In order to overcome the present crisis and attain the country's reunification our people have to settle many things.

What requires an immediate solution is to realize the five-point proposition for the country's reunification made by the leader. To do this it is necessary to eliminate military confrontation and tension between the north and south, materialize many-sided collaboration and exchange between two halves of Korea, institute a north-south Confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and to work together in the field of external activity.

If we are to discuss and take such national-salvation measures and settle the reunification problem by our people themselves in accord with the national interests, all the patriotic forces must jointly fight and the representatives of all the political parties and social organizations and all segments of personages in the north and south sit round a conference table.

Though they differ in their ideologies and ideals, the political parties and social organizations and personages of all strata in the north and south are all alike opposed to the country's split and desire the reunification.

The proposed Great National Congress or North-South Political Consultative Meeting representing people of all strata will make it possible for people of all sections and political parties and groupings in the north and south to speak their mind freely and frankly on the reunification problem and work out

the reunification methods, and thereby find national commonness in the settlement of the reunification question and accomplish the great national cause in keeping with the will of our people and the national interests.

The Great National Congress or North-South Political Consultative Meeting proposal is a completely correct national-salvation measure designed to promote the country's reunification according to the three principles of national reunification laid down by the leader—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

The independent principle presupposes the nation-wide struggle of all the patriotic forces and broad sections of people in the country; and the peaceful principle also needs the free expression of the will of the broad masses of people and their active participation. Accordingly, the convocation of a Great National Congress or a North-South Political Consultative Meeting aimed at mobilizing and collecting the will and wisdom of all our patriotic forces represents a correct national-salvation measure for putting into effect the independent and peaceful principles in the materialization of the national reunification.

The call of such a congress or meeting also accords with the principle of great national unity and it represents one of the rational ways to implement it.

Indeed, this proposal is the way to deal with the present crisis and really promote the national reunification; and it is the right way to realize it.

Nevertheless, the south Korean rulers are opposed to our reasonable principled proposal, saying maliciously that it is designed to use the dialogue for "communized unification" and for "political propaganda."

This shows convincingly that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have no intention at all to settle the reunification problem according to the three principles agreed upon by both sides and by the united efforts of the whole nation and that they persist as ever in their perfidious design for "unification by prevailing over communism."

An active struggle must be waged to realize our patriotic proposal aimed at ending the tragic national split and paving the way to the reunification. This is the lofty national task of all the political parties and social organizations and personages of all strata in south Korea desirous of the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

The representatives of all the political parties and social organizations and all sections of personages in the north and south must smash the Pak Jung Hi clique's splittist machinations and meet to work out national-salvation measures together.

It is high time that all the patriotic people, political parties and social organizations and personages of all strata at home and abroad, closely united under the banner of independent reunification transcending the difference in ideology and ideal, should come out as one in the sacred struggle to cope with the present crisis and promote the country's reunification, conscious of their lofty national duty they assumed before history and the time.

In order to hold a Great National Congress or a North-South Political Consultative Meeting to hasten the country's independent, peaceful reunification, the freedom of political activities and democracy must be fully guaranteed to all the political parties and social organizations and personages of all strata in south Korea.

The free discussion of the reunification question, to say nothing of the nation-wide reunification movement, is impossible in south Korea under fascist dictatorship under which even the elementary democratic freedoms and rights are totally denied.

The "CIA," the den of gangsters, must be disbanded, the "state of emergency" and "emergency measures" for unparalleled fascist repression be revoked without delay, the "anti-communist law" and "national security law" be abolished, and illegally arrested and imprisoned patriots be set free. The freedoms of speech, the press, assembly, association, demonstration, strike, thinking, political activity and activities for national reunification must be guaranteed.

The achievement of the country's independent, peaceful reunification through extensive north-south political negotiations is the national aspiration of our people and the urgent demand of the time.

No reactionary forces can go against the unanimous aspiration of the nation and the demand of the time.

Our people will surely carry the national cause of the country's reunification to brilliant completion by the united strength of the north and south, upholding the policy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Item "Withdrawal of All the Foreign Troops in South Korea under the Flag of the United Nations"

Formally Placed on Provisional Agenda of the 29th Session of UN General Assembly

The item "Withdrawal of All the Foreign Troops in South Korea under the Flag of the United Nations" was formally placed on August 16 on the provisional agenda of the 29th Session of the UN General Assembly which opens in September this year.

An explanation was given to the item on the provisional agenda jointly proposed by 32 UN member nations.

The explanation said:

Twenty-seven years have passed since the United Nations meddled in the Korean affairs. The United Nations militarily interfered in the Korean war in 1950, rigged up the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and veiled the US troops and other foreign troops stationed in south Korea with the UN flag. It still allows the United States to veil its troops occupying south Korea with the UN flag.

The United Nations must put an early end to the interference of outside forces in the internal affairs of Korea committed under the UN flag so that the Korean question may be solved in an independent and peaceful way on the basis of the principles of national self-determination that the internal affairs of each country should be solved by its people themselves in conformity with the principles and objectives of the UN Charter.

The 28th Session of the UN General Assembly decided to immediately dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," hoping that the north and south of Korea would continue the dialogue and expand many-sided interchange and cooperation in the spirit of the three principles of national reunification agreed upon in the July 4, 1972, Joint Statement. This was a big advance. But the situation in Korea has not developed later in such a way as the General Assembly hoped. The interference of outside forces in Korea continued and the dialogue between the north and south of Korea has made no progress.

All the facts make it clear that to put an end to the interference of outside forces in the internal affairs of Korea and make all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the UN flag withdraw is a problem of primary importance for the achievement of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The withdrawal of all the foreign troops from south Korea is a question that must

be solved without delay in view of the Korean Armistice Agreement which envisages the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from Korea, the North-South Joint Statement which provides that Korea's reunification shall be achieved independently and peacefully and on the principle of great national unity without reliance upon the outside forces or their interference and the decision of the 28th Session of the UN General Assembly which supported the principle of the statement.

The promoters propose to place the item "Withdrawal of All the Foreign Troops in South Korea under the Flag of the United Nations" on the provisional agenda of the 29th Session of the UN General Assembly.

The promoters hope that the UN member nations will support this constructive proposal.

Traitorous Acts of the Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The traitorous force of south Korea is trying to gratify its lust for power and enjoy personal wealth and honour in return for dividing the country and the nation and selling them off to the foreign aggressors." ("Let Us Achieve National Reunification and World Peace through Struggle," Eng. ed., p. 5.)

The Pak Jung Hi fascist gang in south Korea are the despicable and dirty scums of the earth who never hesitate to betray the country and the nation for their own easy life, wealth and honour.

Already in the period of the Japanese imperialist rule the quisling Pak Jung Hi wrote in his own blood and swore his "allegiance" to the Japanese "Emperor." He became a company commander in the Japanese army, took part in its operations for Asian aggression and slaughtered patriots and innocent people. After the surrender of the Japanese imperialists he changed his master and became a stooge of the US imperialists and was trained systematically to be their special agent. He is an arch traitor who has committed all manner of crimes against the nation.

During the south Korean puppet army revolts in Ryosu and Sunchon the traitor Pak Jung Hi betrayed a large number of patriots to the US imperialists to be killed. For this he won the US imperialists' favour.

It is not fortuitous that the US imperialists picked traitor Pak Jung Hi as the "right man" to put into practice their plan for the May 16 "military coup" in 1961, a coup designed to suppress the movement of the people for national reunification that had mounted as never before after the April 1960 Popular Uprising of the south Korean people which toppled the puppet regime of Syngman Rhee, an old stooge of US imperialism, and to maintain and prolong their colonial rule.

At the bidding of his master, the traitor Pak Jung Hi, installed by the US imperialists in puppet presidency, ruthlessly suppressed everything, national, progressive and patriotic, at the point of the bayonet.

In order to suppress the patriotic democratic forces in south Korea, the rascal Pak Jung Hi enacted the "law on the purification of political activities" and outlawed activities of more than 4,300 political figures in south Korea after the "coup." Under a "special law on the punishment of special criminals" the Pak Jung Hi clique arrested and imprisoned more than 8,000 democratic figures in a week after they usurped "power."

In order to maintain the "military power," the military villain and quisling Pak Jung Hi and his band set up the notorious "Central Intelligence Agency," an institution for intelligence and political plots, and have brought the patriotic and progressive political forces and the population under its strict surveillance and arrested, imprisoned and slaughtered at random those who are against the grain with them.

They multiplied their police force with informants. They thereby covered south Korea with a ramified network of police and agents. In the ten-odd years, they enacted or deteriorated more than 4,000 fascist evil laws including the "anti-communist law" and "national security law" to create a terror-ridden atmosphere in south Korea and arrest and imprison a large number of patriotic people. The fascist clique have even sentenced to death those people who merely demand the national reunification.

The Pak Jung Hi fascist gang have subjected people to military fascist terrorism and suppression at the point of the bayonet over the last ten-odd years, proclaiming "martial law," issuing the "garrison commander's order," declaring a "state of emergency" and staging the farcical "October revitalization."

They issued inhuman and cruel military declarations "emergency measures" one after another, plus the "state of emergency" maintained for years and are holding military trials every day, threatening with death people who demand elementary democratic rights.

Because of their fascist tyranny, south Korea has been turned into a large prison without iron bars where a large number of patriots and innocent people are killed every hour.

The unprecedented repression of the people in south Korea clearly shows that the Pak Jung Hi clique are the most ferocious military gangsters, blood-suckers and the brutal stranglers of democracy.

The Pak Jung Hi band's fascist suppression of the patriotic democratic forces in south Korea is aimed at maintaining Pak Jung Hi's one-man fascist dictatorship and continuing to commit traitorous acts in collusion with the foreign forces.

The Pak Jung Hi clique concretized the stipulations of the "ROK-US Mutual Defence Pact," the "Minutes of ROK-US Talks," the "ROK-US Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation" and other shackling and treacherous treaties and agreements concluded by his predecessors and reduced south Korea to the complete colony and military base of the US imperialists, with a view to making the US imperialists' aggressor troops occupy south Korea permanently and executing their aggressive policy.

From the first days of their assumption of puppet power the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique have implored the permanent stationing of the US imperialist aggressive troops in south Korea. As soon as traitor Pak Jung Hi was installed in the puppet power, he went to the United States. There he prattled: "We thank God for south Korea being led by the United States" and "We will do everything we can to serve the United States."

The traitor sold off national sovereignty completely to US imperialism and introduced US monopoly capital on a large scale to place the south Korean economy under its full control and fostered comprador capital to militarize the south Korean economy. He thus reduced it to the complete appendage to US imperialism.

Raving that "the permanent stationing" of the US imperialist aggressor troops in south Korea is "inevitable," the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have actively followed the US imperialist policy of turning south Korea into a strategic base, advanced offensive base for Asian aggression, and madly built military airfields and military roads by requisitioning the land of the peasants.

The traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique even offered our fellow countrymen as the bullet shields for the US imperialist aggressor troops in the war of aggression in South Viet Nam and made them die a dog's death. The traitors contributed a total of 300,000 men to get the small amount of additional military "aid" from their master.

The quislings are also selling off south Korean people to foreign capitalists and plantation owners as the lifelong slaves under the name of "manpower export."

The traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique have sold off more than 220,000 south Koreans to foreign countries, saying that they can make money there.

During the past ten years, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi outfit have sold off over 9,000 children to the US capitalists and plantation owners under the name of "adopted children."

The traitorous acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique find their vivid expression in their pro-Japanese, treacherous acts.

The traitor Pak Jung Hi, on his way to the United States to make a "report" to Kennedy in November 1961, stopped over at the Haneda airport in Japan and "bowed low with respect toward the emperor's palace" and took an oath of allegiance to his old master.

Being such an out-and-out pro-Japanese stooge, he had the "ROK-Japan talks" for the country-selling bargain. He even begged his masters, the US and Japanese aggressors, to bring the "talks" to a successful end. Prattling that he "will conclude the ROK-Japan talks even if" he "is branded as the second Li Wan Yong, the traitor," the traitor Pak Jung Hi signed the treacherous "ROK-Japan Treaty," which even the Syngman Rhee puppet clique dared not, in spite of the strong opposition from the people, and opened wide the road for the reaggression of south Korea by the Japanese militarists.

After the conclusion of the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty," the Pak Jung Hi clique introduced into south Korea Japanese monopoly capital on a large scale to place the south Korean economy under the double control of US and Japanese monopoly capital. Under the names of the "Masan free export zone" and the "joint development of the continental shelf," the Pak Jung Hi outfit sell off south Korea's territory as well as natural resources under the sea to Japanese monopoly capital, and offer south Korean women as playthings for the Japanese militarists to make foreign money.

Now the Japanese militarists are placing south Korea under their political and economic control and making military penetration on a full scale with their old stooge, the puppet Pak Jung Hi, as the guide.

As a result, the south Korean economy is totally ruining and it has become a completely colonial economy which is dependent entirely on US and Japanese monopoly capital for its raw and other materials and a military appendage serving the aim of the aggressors for war preparations.

In order to gratify their lust for power the Pak Jung Hi clique are trying to fix the national split, suppressing the people and flattering and fawning on foreign forces and they are stepping up war preparations.

The Pak Jung Hi fascist clique, who fear most the country's reunification by our people themselves, have erected higher barriers between the north and south, making frantic "anti-communist" rackets. Even after they came to the dialogue thanks to the sincere efforts of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful reunification and under the pressure of the trend of the times, they have persisted in splittist manoeuvres.

Though the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique signed the North-South Joint Statement whose keynote is the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—advanced by us, they have obstinately sought confrontation, competition and split, instead of unity, collaboration and reunification.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, who have used the dialogue as a means for their long-term office, as a lever for strengthening their fascist repression system, made in June last year the "special statement" designed to fix the national split and deadlocked the dialogue. They are now aggravating the situation in our country to the extreme, frantically raising war clamours almost every day.

Only the stern punishment by the people is in store for the traitors to the nation.

Traitor Li Wan Yong who dreamt to enjoy riches and glory by selling off the country to the foreign force was stabbed by a young patriot and traitor Syngman Rhee was condemned by history to doom and ousted by the April 19 resistance of the angry south Korean people though he sought lifelong presidency.

For their traitorous acts the Pak Jung Hi clique will be unable to escape a stern trial by the people as their predecessors were.

Kim Gye Su

South Korean Fishermen Stand at Crossroads of Life and Death

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The south Korean people are going hungry in rags, doubly and triply exploited and oppressed, many of them roaming the streets in quest of work and living in a state of constant anxiety with all hopes blighted."

Because of the war preparations and double and treble exploitation by the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, south Korea's fishing as well as industry and agriculture faces utter ruin and fishermen suffer from untold hardships and disasters.

South Korean fishermen conduct fishing operations mainly by primitive methods.

Now south Korea has a very small number of fishing boats, only 15 per cent of which are motor boats used for 20 to more than 30 years.

Most of fishing boats are wreck-threatening rowboats or sailboats.

South Korea's fishing boats are old and small, so that they are wrecked even in slight rain and wind.

South Korea also suffers the basic shortage of fishing boats. Even according to the figures doctored by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the number of operating fishing boats is less than one-sixth of what south Korea needs.

According to the US imperialists' policy for building military bases for aggression and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's plan for war preparations, major fishing ports and grounds have turned into naval ports or grounds for military exercises. So a lot of fishermen have lost means of livelihood.

The US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are fearful of the influence upon the south Korean fishermen exerted by the enormous and signal progress made in the northern half of the Republic which has turned into a socialist paradise under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. So they have established a "fishing line" to bottle up vast fishing grounds south of the Military Demarcation Line.

Under the "south Korea-Japan fishery agreement" concluded under the manipulation of the US imperialists, south Korea's fishing zone was narrowed to one-fifth and the Japanese militarists catch hundreds of thousands of tons of fish in south Korea's fishing grounds every year.

More than 200 Japanese fishing boats come daily to the East and South Seas off south Korea. These pirates catch fish bumping against south Korea's boats, tearing their nets and even beating up south Korean fishermen.

The traitorous Pak Jung Hi fascist band have betrayed the country and the nation to the US and Japanese aggressors, have brought the whole of the south Korean economy under colonial control of foreign monopoly capital and even sold out fishing grounds to Japan.

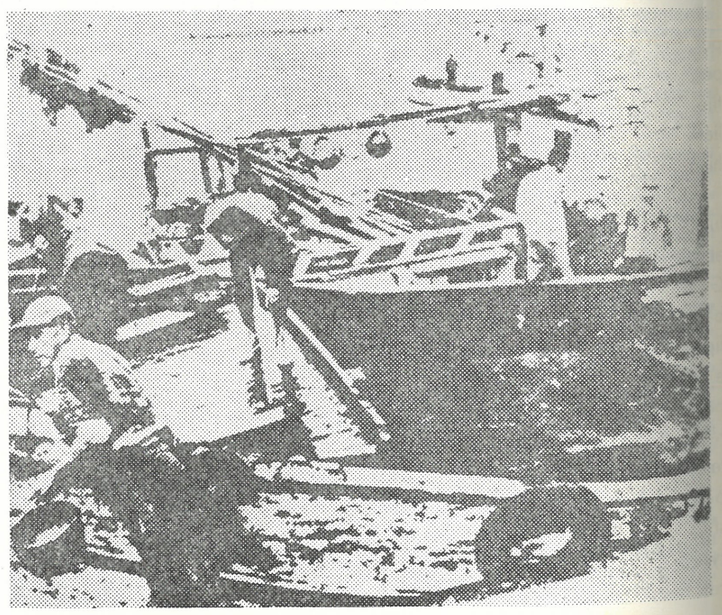
They exploit fishermen doubly and trebly, imposing upon them "fishery tax" and scores of kinds of other taxes and various fines. Not only that. The boat owners also exploit them cruelly.

Thus, a great number of fishermen are now under heavy debts. Most of fishermen in Kosong county, Kangwon province of south Korea, are in debt of one to five million won each.

All this shows that the US and Japanese aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are the cruel blood-suckers who force upon the south Korean fishermen chronic famine, poverty, ruin and bankruptcy.

The south Korean fishermen have learned a bitter lesson from their life that without destroying such cursed society they cannot live and they are now valiantly fighting against the US and Japanese aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to live as happy a life as the people in the northern half of the Republic.

South Korean fishermen pin their hope on these old boats with which they cannot catch fish in the slight wind



THIRD WORLD MOVES FROM VICTORY TO VICTORY

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Today the peoples of the third world constitute a big motive force advancing the history of mankind, as a great revolutionary force of our times."

Hundreds of millions of the peoples of the third world, who boast of the time-honoured history and brilliant culture and have vast territories and inexhaustible natural resources, lived in untold misery, suffering from imperialist-colonialist murderous plunder and barbarous tyranny in the past.

But, today under the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence—the banner of victory and glory, they have vigorously struggled to overthrow the corrupt system which imposed upon them poverty, submission, subjugation and denied them their rights, and attain national liberation and independence and build a new, good society.

Thanks to their valiant struggle for the independent development, the last life line of imperialism-colonialism is being cut to pieces in the third world; and the oppressed and humiliated peoples are emerging as the makers of history.

In Africa, in accordance with the joint resolution of the Organization of African Unity on abolishing the colonial system, the peoples of Guinea (Bissau), Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania are resolutely fighting to liberate completely their countries, expanding their battle results. The people and patriotic armed forces of Guinea (Bissau) liberated from the colonial yoke two-thirds of the territory inhabited by more than a half of the population; in the liberated areas they established a revolutionary government and are carrying out land reform and other progressive reforms.

In Latin America, once known as a "tranquil backyard" or "safe rear" for the US imperialists, an intensive struggle is afoot against the US imperialist policy of domination and intervention and in defence of national sovereignty, natural resources and the right to territorial waters.

Most of Latin-American countries are resolutely fighting to defend their national sovereignty and independence in direct confrontation with US imperialism. This is proved fully by the fact that at the recent OAS Foreign Ministers' Conference a sweeping majority of countries resolutely frustrated the sinister designs of the US imperialists to further intensify the political domination and economic plunder of the Latin-American countries and firmly defended national sovereignty and the principles of complete equality and non-intervention.

At the conference many representatives strongly demanded that the Panama Canal Zone occupied by the US imperialists for 70 years be returned to the Panamanian people at the earliest possible date and US blockade against Cuba be lifted.

They also flatly rejected the US imperialists' proposal for cooking up a "Western Hemisphere Community," a new US imperialist tool to tighten their control over the Latin-American countries.

The whole course of the OAS Foreign Ministers' Conference proves eloquently that US imperialism's position has been weakened markedly in Latin America and it is completely isolated and rejected.

Also in the vast areas of Asia a vigorous struggle is being fought to win national independence and sovereignty.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people have built a powerful socialist industrial state in a

short span of time and turned the northern half of the Republic into an impregnable anti-imperialist revolutionary base.

On the basis of these brilliant successes, our people are bringing about an unprecedentedly great upsurge in the grand socialist construction, waging a more energetic struggle to frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique and to attain the independent and peaceful reunification of the country at the earliest possible date.

The Vietnamese people inflicted an irretrievable defeat upon the US imperialist aggressors and their henchmen in the 12 year-long heroic struggle against them.

The Laotian people have scored a brilliant victory in the war against the US imperialists and their stooges and firmly upheld the country's political sovereignty and national dignity.

The patriotic Cambodian people have expanded results in their just war of resistance for national salvation against the US imperialists and their stooges. They have already liberated more than 90 per cent of the territory populated by over 80 per cent of the people. In the narrow enemy-held areas they are waging a guerilla struggle, tightening the enemy windpipe.

In Southeast Asian countries mass struggles go ahead against the US imperialists' military base policy and against Japan's economic aggression.

The flames of the struggle for independence and self-support are burning beyond control in the Middle East.

The Arab peoples, starting with the Palestinian people who are fighting to win back the lost territory and legitimate rights, are administering heavy blows at the US imperialist-instigated Israeli aggressors, thus driving them into the last ditch from which they can never get out.

Under the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence some 70 tri-continental countries have won independence and fully exercise their political sovereignty.

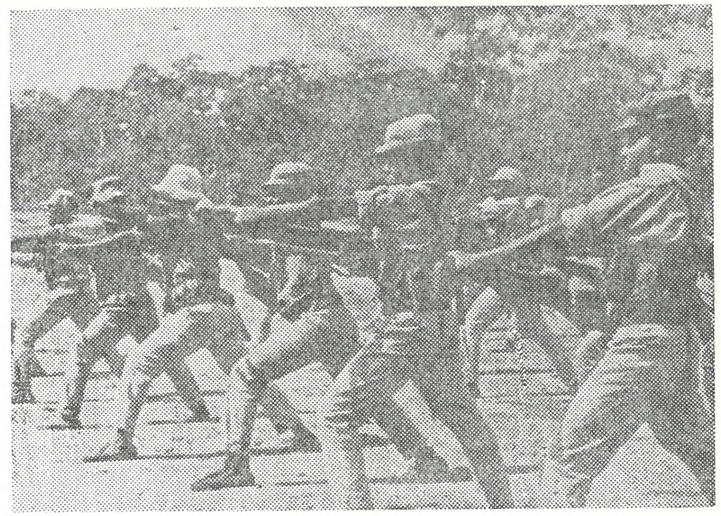
The third world peoples are also intensifying the struggle for economic independence.

They reject the imperialists' shackling "aid," confiscate their monopolies which served as centers for their economic penetration and plunder and nationalize them, thus making full use of them for laying the basis of the independent national economy.

In order to end the predatory economic relations forced upon them by the imperialists and all forms of economic control, establish fair economic relations and prices of raw materials and exercise complete sovereignty in national resources and their use, the peoples of the third world are fighting resolutely the imperialists, delivering a telling blow at them.

The peoples of the newly-independent countries who have cast off the imperialist-colonialist yoke and started to build a new life, are further consolidating and developing their revolutionary gains, fully exercising national rights regained and establishing state and other relations with foreign countries, big and small, on an equal footing, thus exerting a great influence upon the development of the present-day international relations.

Fully combat-ready Angolan guerillas go to fight the enemy



Women guerillas of Mozambique in hard training

This was confirmed fully by the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States held in Algiers in September last year with the attendance of over 100 delegations including heads of state and government of more than 80 countries and their representatives, by the recent Summit Conference of the Islamic States held in Lahore, Pakistan, by the recent Special Session of the UN General Assembly on the problem of raw materials and their exploitation convened in New York at the initiative of Algeria and with unanimous support and approval of more than 100 countries and by the 17th Congress of the International Post Union, a UN special organization, held in Lausanne, Switzerland.

The Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States adopted political and economic declarations against the imperialists' and their stooges' policy of aggression, war and plunder and for consolidation of national independence and defence of rights to nationalize natural resources and industries and declarations on national liberation struggle. It also passed resolutions on a series of other international problems.

The "resolution on the Korean problem" adopted with the unanimous approval of the attendants of the conference demanded that "an end be put to the foreign interference in Korea, the right to self-determination be assured to the Korean people to permit them to resolve their own affairs for themselves and settle the Korean reunification question by peaceful means," and that the US imperialist aggressor troops withdraw from south Korea and the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" be dissolved.

The 28th Session of the UN General Assembly discussed the Korean question with the participation of the representative of our country. Numerous delegates of the third world strongly supported the North-South Joint Statement, the keynote of which is the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and foiled the vicious obstructive machinations of the US imperialists and their stooges and met the just demand for immediate disbandment of the "UNCURK," a US imperialist tool of aggression and interference in Korea.

At the Special Session of the UN General Assembly many delegates of the third world strongly demanded the establishment of a new order on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit in the international economic

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Japanese Militarism Dreams Again of Asian Domination

The heavy economic fluctuations sweeping the world are worsening Japan's political and economic crisis day by day. Japanese monopoly capital which built up a vast fortune in both the US imperialist wars of aggression in Korea and Viet Nam, faces a total, suffocating crisis.

In order to get out of the worst-ever, ruinous crisis shaking Japan's reactionary ruling system to its core the Japanese militarists have again taken the road of overseas armed invasion and now their war manoeuvrings are getting more pronounced.

Japanese fascist maniacs are committing queer outrages one after another to reestablish the emperor fascist ruling system. This graphically confirms how far the Japanese militarists have gone for overseas expansion.

The reactionary Japanese ruling circles are trying to reestablish the system of the "emperor," the A-class war criminal and fiendish man-slaughterer who made the Korean and other Asian peoples welter in the pool of blood and the ringleader of the plunderers who sucked the life's blood of the Japanese and other Asian peoples. Their aim is to legalize him as the head of state and afford him the prerogative of supreme command of the armed forces and all other state powers again so as to mobilize easily manpower and material resources for new aggressive wars upon his order.

To do this, they are working for the retrogressive revision of the constitution and instigating fascist hooligans to madly shout "Long live the emperor!" and inciting men crazy for militarist aggression to perform hara-kiri. What anachronistic "plays" they are performing!

Early in April the dietmen from the Liberal-Democratic Party railroaded the "bill on the Yasukuni Shrine" through a meeting of the Standing Committee for Cabinet of the House of Representatives. This is a step for reestablishing the "emperor system" and preparing for new aggressive wars.

The "bill" is a fascist evil law legalizing the state control over the "memorial service" for those dead Japanese imperialist aggressive armymen who suffered due punishment for their brutal murder and plunder of people when the Japanese imperialists invaded Korea and many other Asian countries.

Under the law the reactionary Japanese ruling circles seek to make the "Yasukuni Shrine" an ideological centre for extolling the fascist emperor ruling system and spreading their revanchist aggressive idea.

They seek, in the last analysis, to make the Japanese people's deep-rooted anti-war sentiment and strong spirit against fascism and militarization give way to revanchist aggressive idea and thus use people as cannon fodder for their wars of aggression.

The fascist ultra-rightists of the "Seiran-kai" in the Liberal-Democratic Party, the ruling party, stand in the van of the crazy rackets for militarization and fascistization. They are the out-and-out "anti-communist" elements and fanatics of the fascist emperor ruling system; and they are "the shock brigade" of the reactionary Japanese ruling circles hell-bent on the materialization of the old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our country is the first target of Japanese militarism in its overseas aggression programme." ("On Immediate Political and Economic Policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Some International Problems," Eng. ed., p. 34.)

The fascist elements in the Japanese ruling party seek to invade Korea and, using it as a beachhead, conquer many other Asian countries, according to the already-prepared strategy for overseas aggression. To do this, they try to reduce south Korea, which they have already planted their claws of reaggression deep into, to their colony and use it as their stepping stone for overseas aggression.

Under the slogan: "Let's defend south Korea at any cost," the fascists of the "Seiran-kai" support and "assist" the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique in every way. They even clamour that they should build a "United States of Japan" by annexing south Korea and Taiwan.

Whenever they open their mouth, they never fail to croak that they "should be on the lookout for the trend towards the reunification of the Korean peninsula" and they are desperately working to obstruct Korea's reunification by creating "two Koreas."

The Japanese people and progressive circles flay the hostile policy of the reactionary Japanese ruling circles toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a widespread social movement is now going ahead in demand of the normalization of the diplomatic relations between Korea and Japan, strengthened friendship and solidarity and many-sided interchanges between the two peoples. Utterly upset by this, the fascist band are running amuck to undermine the movement. They are first of all persecuting and repressing ruthlessly the Koreans in Japan, the full-fledged overseas citizens of our Republic, and instigating the Japanese right-wing hooligans to do the Korean students in Japan brutal mass violence according to plans.

The right-wing fascist elements in the Japanese ruling party maliciously slander our Republic and Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka prattled that "south Korea is very closely related to Japan."

This reveals the real intention of the Japanese militarists to continue to follow their hostile policy towards our Republic, in collusion with the traitorous clique of Pak Jung Hi, a pro-Japanese stooge and former officer of the Japanese "Imperial Army" and a guide to their reinvasion of south Korea.

At Japanese Diet Tanaka even described nearly half a century of the barbarous rule by the Japanese imperialists over Korea as the "age of annexation" and said that during the period they had made a "contribution" to her development. His aggressive statement discloses a deep-laid plot to regain the old position of the colonial ruler of Korea; it is not different fundamentally from the warlike, expansionist clamour made by the fascist gangsters of the "Seiran-kai."

Now the Japanese militarists are intensifying political, economic and cultural aggression in south Korea. Particularly pronounced is their reinvasion in the military field.

In order to play a leading role when US imperialism starts another aggressive war in Korea, they are making military preparations on a full scale and reorganizing and reinforcing their "Self-Defence Forces" into fully offensive ones for the war. Not only that. They teach men and officers of the "Self-Defence Forces" Korean language and their history of aggression, and frequently stage various military exercises with our Republic as a "supposed enemy." They conduct quite often joint military exercises with the US imperialist aggressor army and the south Korean puppet army, in order to perfect the system of joint military operations.

All this demonstrates that the Japanese militarists are now seeking overseas armed aggression to realize their old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" and that they are watching for a chance to conquer Korea, the first target of their invasion, by force and, using her as a springboard, invade many other Asian countries.

But they must look squarely at the reality today and behave thoughtfully. The Korean people today are not the Korean people yesterday. Ours is a mighty, dignified people who, under the wise guidance of their leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and legendary hero, have turned their country into an impregnable revolutionary base—an independent socialist state with an advanced socialist system, a strong self-supporting national economy, a powerful all-people defence system and a brilliant national culture.

Asia today is not backward Asia yesterday. Hundreds of millions of Asian people fighting vigorously under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence have grown to be a great revolutionary force entombing imperialism and colonialism.

If the Japanese militarists venture to commit armed reinvasion of Korea and other Asian countries, they will gain nothing but final doom therefrom. They must remember this!

Kim Jong Un

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relations, repelling the US-led imperialist powers' threat and blackmail. It adopted a "declaration on establishing a new international economic order" and a "programme of action," reflecting the interests of the peoples of the third world.

All this shows that the time has gone never to return when the imperialists could freely oppress and plunder the peoples of the third world who are firmly united under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, and could haggle over and control their destiny, and that a revolutionary turn has taken place towards a new era, a glorious era of independence when the peoples of the third world have appeared as a great revolutionary force advancing the history of mankind.

The peoples of the third world are moving from victory to victory along the path of independence and self-sustenance, raising a revolutionary storm. Their just cause is sure to be crowned with victory.

Kim Su Song

Libya Moves Ahead under Banner of Anti-imperialism and Independence

September 1 this year marks the fifth anniversary of the victorious September revolution, the national holiday of the Libyan people.

The victorious September revolution was an event of great import in the history and life of the Libyan people.

The Libyan people had long groaned under the rule of the foreign imperialists and the oppression of the reactionary forces at home. Since the proclamation of their Republic, they, under the correct leadership of Chairman Moamar al-Gaddafi of the Revolutionary Command Council of Libya, have striven for consolidated national independence and their country's independent development against the US-British imperialist domination and enslavement policy and made signal progress in their efforts to that end.

The revolutionary government and people of Libya have taken a number of anti-imperialist and progressive measures; they abrogated various shackling agreements and treaties which had been concluded with the foreign aggressors and dismantled their military bases and nationalized foreign monopoly oil, insurance and construction companies under the revolutionary slogan, "Let's win back all concessions from foreign monopolies and build our fatherland."

Thanks to these revolutionary measures favourable conditions have been provided for the development of the national economy; rich underground and other natural resources are extensively exploited by the creative labour of the Libyan people and new factories are going up everywhere in the country and production is on the increase.

Agriculture has made significant progress as a result of growth in investments and efforts to attain self-sufficiency in food.

The Libyan people have increased the nation's defence potential to guard their revolutionary gains from the aggression and subversive activities of the imperialists and the reactionaries at home.

Externally, the Libyan people follow an anti-imperialist, independent policy and develop the relations of friendship with the progressive nations. In particular, they keep close unity with other Arab nations in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and against the aggression and territorial expansion of the Zionists and firmly support the Palestinian people in their just struggle to regain their occupied territory.

All successes attained by the Libyan people after the victorious revolution show convincingly that even the peoples of small countries can win back their sovereignty and enjoy a creative life if they place faith in their strength and fight in a body.

The Libyan people's anti-imperialist, independent position and their just struggle command support and encouragement from many peoples of the world.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic positively support the peoples of all newly independent countries in their struggle to consolidate national independence and achieve national prosperity."

The relations of friendship and cooperation are strengthening daily between the Korean and Libyan peoples in their anti-imperialist, anti-US common struggle.

The Libyan people always express firm solidarity with our people in their struggle to attain the country's independent, peaceful reunification under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Our people firmly support the Libyan people in their struggle to reject the outside forces and attain the country's independent development and heartily rejoice over their achievements in their endeavours to build a new society.

The Korean people sincerely wish the Libyan people fresh successes in their struggle waged, under the banner of independence, against imperialism for national dignity and prosperity.

Cho Am

INSIDE BACK COVER: Light Industry Section of the Central Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition demonstrating the might of our light industry

BACK COVER: Working people enjoy their happy holiday on the birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

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